

NAVY OFFICIAL IS HERE TO CLEAR CONTENTION

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Naval Secretary, Comes to Charlestown Yard for Inspection and Investigation of Employees' Complaint on Work Conditions

After he had made an inspection of Charlestown navy yard Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, with Congressman William F. Murray and James M. Curley, went to the Boston City Club this afternoon, where Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of the class of 1914 of Harvard University. From there he returns to the navy yard to confer with Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant at the navy yard, and labor leaders representing the employees, who are protesting the extension of the so-called Taylor efficiency system.

Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt arrived in the city this morning and went immediately to the yard. This is his first visit here and he explained that along with Secretary Daniels he is making an effort to get the work at government yards more evenly distributed. At present he said many good workmen are paid off at dull times and obtain employment elsewhere when the busy season comes round. To retain its best workmen the department is to change its present system he said.

Livingston Davis of Boston, a classmate of Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied the latter about the navy yard this morning. Former classmates of the assistant secretary at Harvard University tendered a luncheon to Mr. Roosevelt this noon.

Accompanying Commandant Coffman about the yard were Lieut.-Col. Theodore P. Kane, commander of the barracks;

Naval Court agent William J. Barker and Civil Engineer R. S. Parsons.

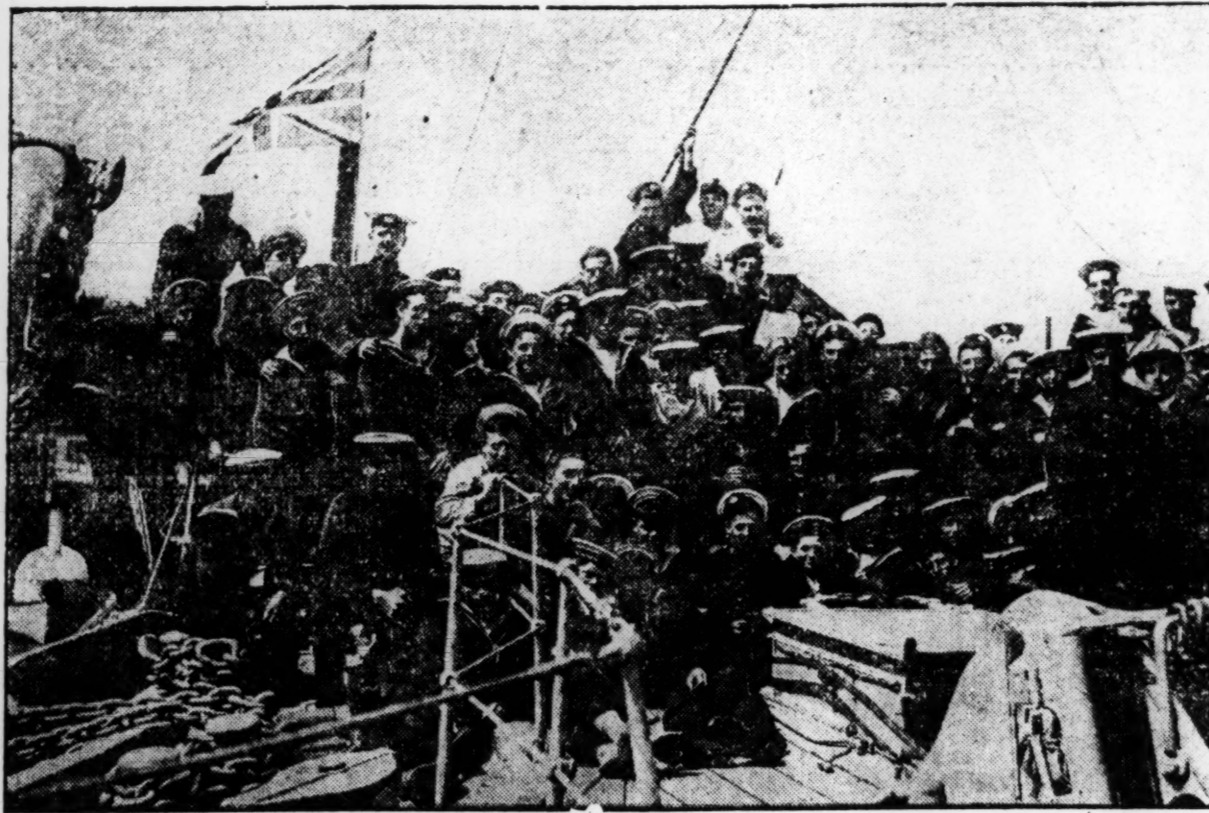
His arrival was formally announced by the firing of a salute of 15 guns and the parading of the marine band on order command of Lieut.-Col. Theodore P. Kane.

The visit was received by Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant of the yard, and a group of other naval officers of the yard and ships in port.

Congressman Murray, who made an effort to secure from Congress an appropriation for the improvement of the Charlestown yard, plans to have today's opportunity to point out to Mr. Roosevelt the necessity of a special appropriation of \$275,000 for additional equipment and will request him to personally observe the operation of the Taylor system to which the employees have been making objections.

Mr. Roosevelt will probably return to Washington tonight.

CREW OF THE BRITISH WARSHIP MELPOMENE



Officers and seamen on board posing for their pictures

MORE JUVENILE COURTS ARE URGED BY MOTHERS

Mrs. Frederic Schoff Recommends That Congress in Session Here Work for Extension of System and Removal of Old Idea of Correction or Charity

In a talk on what she called "The Next Forward Steps for Juvenile and Probation Work," at the seventh session of the congress for mothers this morning, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, vice-chairman of the department, stated that the problem it faces is one of education, moral education for the child, home education for the parents and social education for child protectors. A new standard for the child's judiciary must be established, she said.

Mrs. Schoff recommended that every county have a definite arrangement for separate hearing of offenses committed by children, and that those in charge of such hearings be persons who take a personal interest in the child, for when such interest ceases the usefulness of the administration ceases.

She requested the congress to work for the extension of the system of juvenile courts and probation; the removal of the old idea of correction or charity in the work and place it on an educational basis; the appointment of kindergartners and mothers as probation officers; standardization of service and

SHOE MACHINERY CASE EXPECTED TO TAKE MONTHS

William S. Gregg, special assistant to the United States attorney general, who is in Boston today, said that 18 witnesses from this state had been summoned to appear in the suit of the government seeking to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery company on the ground that it is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law which will come up for trial tomorrow in the United States district court. He said James A. Fowler, assistant to the United States attorney general, who has charge of this prosecution, will reach here from Washington tomorrow.

So far as can be ascertained, said Mr. Gregg, the examination of witnesses will occupy several months. Among those to appear are a number of shoe manufacturers and government employees who have been gathering details regarding the case. It is understood that this will be the first appearance of Mr. Fowler in one of the lower courts.

Presiding on the bench will be Judge Putnam, Brown and Dodge. It is expected that a considerable number of facts will be agreed upon by counsel to shorten the trial. A great deal of the evidence will be documentary.

Judge Putnam told counsel for the government that he would expect them to make an opening statement at the beginning of the trial Tuesday, saying what the government intends to accomplish by the proceedings, whether the dissolution of the company or some other purpose.

GROUND BROKEN FOR BUILDING WILBUR THEATER

In the presence of Mayor Fitzgerald, E. D. Smith and other representatives of the Shubert theatrical enterprises, Miss Julia Marlowe early this afternoon turned the first earth for the foundations of the Wilbur theater, which is to be erected during the summer and autumn at Tremont street and Dix place. Miss Marlowe used a silver shovel, especially made for the occasion.

On the platform sat members of the Winthrop School Association, former pupils of the school which so long stood on this site; also A. L. Wilbur, for whom the theater is to be named and who will be its lessee; and E. H. Sothorn, as well as representatives from the contracting firms who are to build the structure.

In a brief address Mayor Fitzgerald paid tribute to Governor Winthrop, for whom the school was named, and then introduced Miss Marlowe, who amid the cheers of perhaps 300 turned the first shovelful of earth, and then smilingly turned and faced the battery of cameras and motion-picture machines. She handed the shovel to Mr. Wilbur and received the congratulations of all present in an official capacity. The crowd cheered again, and then everybody went home.

STATE EXTENDS WELCOME TO BRITISH CRUISER

Captain Goodrich of Naval Brigade Takes Place of Governor Foss in Greeting the Melpomene for the Commonwealth

HERE TILL WEDNESDAY

Respects of the commonwealth to Capt. Henry M. Doughty and the officers of the Melpomene this afternoon were extended by Capt. Daniel M. Goodrich of the naval brigade owing to the inability of Governor Foss to visit the Melpomene.

Col. Frederick Marsh of Ft. Banks, commander of the United States troops in Boston, accompanied by Adjutant Clarence Bunker, was received on the vessel this morning.

Harold J. Wentzell, grand secretary of the Massachusetts district L. O. O. F., Manchester Unity, this afternoon visits H. M. S. Melpomene, the British cruiser berthed at the Charlestown navy yard. Respects of the grand officers of the Massachusetts district will be paid to the commanding officers of the vessel and to the 30 Odd Fellows included in the crew.

The cruiser sails Wednesday. The Melpomene is the first British warship to tie up at the navy yard in 10 years.

Capt. Henry M. Doughty, in command of H. M. S. Melpomene, while in Boston is the guest of Joseph B. Russell of Cambridge, treasurer of the Boston Wharf Company.

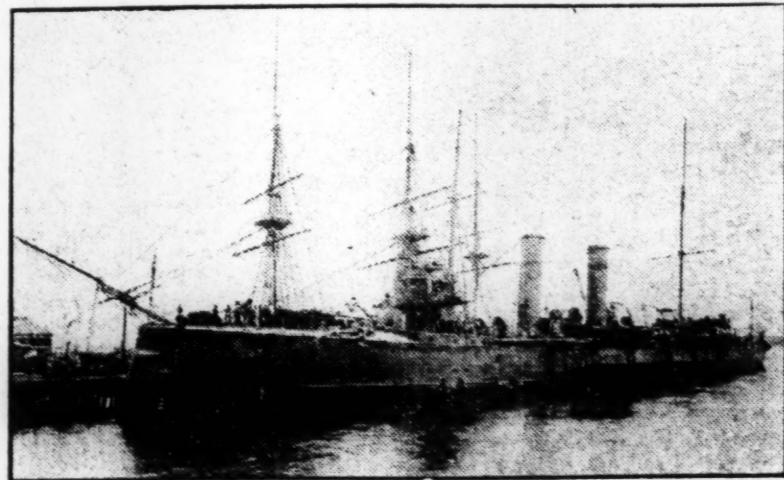
MANUFACTURERS TO TALK TARIFF DESPITE CUSTOM

DETROIT, Mich. Discussion of the tariff and other problems confronting the present administration was scheduled for the opening session of the National Manufacturers' Association this afternoon, despite the fact that such discussion was in violation of all precedents of the organization.

Officers of the association admitted their inability to head off consideration of the administration's policies on the floor of the convention. Since the formation of the manufacturers' organization, such topics and particularly the tariff have been barred from open discussion by a general understanding among the delegates.

When President John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, declared the convention in order at the Hotel Pontchartrain this afternoon nearly 700 delegates, representing a total capitalization of over \$10,000,000,000 and employing approximately 7,000,000 men were present.

H. M. S. MELPOMENE AT NAVY YARD



British cruiser here for few days' visit

EARLY, AMICABLE JURORS DRAWN ADJUSTMENT IN FOR THE TRIAL ALIEN CASE SEEN OF W. M. WOOD

President Wilson Says Mikado Is American as Eager for Speedy Settlement as He Is and That All Is Friendly—Talks Frankly

DEFLORES WAR TALK MOTIONS QUASHED

WASHINGTON, President Wilson is expecting an early and amicable settlement of the Japanese controversy. So is the Mikado.

This was the President's information in his semi-weekly conference with news paper editors yesterday. For the first time the President had been as bold on the Japanese question. But after talking with them on the President involved a line of strategy over the more delicate question of the Mikado.

INQUIRY OF 'L' AND BAY STATE ROADS FAVORED

Senate Ways and Means Committee Files Assenting Report on Resolve Providing for Investigation of Service

OTHER REPORTS MADE

"Ought to pass" is the report on the resolve for an investigation of the service of the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railway companies filed with the clerk of the Senate today by the Senate committee on ways and means.

This report will probably be made during this afternoon's session of the upper branch. The investigation would be made by the railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission, jointly, and the report is to be made to the Legislature.

The harbors and public lands committee has filed a report in the Senate recommending that no further legislation is necessary on the special report of the Connecticut valley waterways board. Other reports filed today were ways and means—"ought to pass" on the resolve to pay the quartermaster-general a salary of \$2000 a year; also "ought to pass" on a bill in new draft authorizing the metropolitan water and sewerage board to lower the metropolitan mains in Chelsea creek to a sufficient depth to permit the carrying out of improvements in the creek provided for in an act of Congress in 1912.

The state treasurer is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$75,000, in addition to bonds already authorized, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this bill; also "ought to pass" on a resolve to pay the court officer of the Dorchester municipal court a salary of \$1200 instead of \$1000, as at present.

The defense challenged two talesmen on behalf of Mr. Atteaux and asked that the district attorney be forced to exercise his remaining 2 challenges before the others were compelled to act. A legal argument followed, the district attorney contending that this method gave the defense a decided advantage.

The defendants were given seats with their counsel inside of the attorney's enclosure. J. J. Attridge and B. J. Carline were new appearances in the case today, being retained to aid Mr. Cockley as counsel for Mr. Atteaux.

The motions to quash were made by D. H. Cockley, counsel for Atteaux, and following their dismissal a conference was held between him, former Congressman Samuel L. Powers, Henry F. Hurlbert, Judge Crosby and District Attorney Pelletier to determine what questions should be put to the jurors to qualify them. When the jurors were called two challenges were put from each defendant. It is expected the government will also challenge a number.

Mr. Atteaux was first to arrive and took a seat beside his counsel, Mr. Cockley. Mr. Wood was late, although his lawyers, former Congressman Powers and Mr. Hurlbert, were on hand long before court opened to discuss with Mr. Cockley the plan of argument he was to adopt. Mr. Collins was not represented by counsel, although Mr. Hurlbert was expected to look after his interests. It developed later that the reason for Mr. Wood's failure to be on hand early was that he came into contact with the sheriff's regulations. As he tried to enter the courtroom the two deputies on guard stopped him.

"What do you want here?" they demanded.

"I have business inside," said Mr. Wood.

"Well, no one can get in here today without an order from Sheriff Quinn," said the deputy.

Mr. Wood argued for a few minutes without disclosing his identity, but the officers were firm and at last he said that he was a defendant. But the court officers demanded that Sheriff Quinn be sent for.

The sheriff identified the defendant and he was allowed to enter.

The court was called to order at 10 a. m. half an hour behind the scheduled time. The rollcall of jurors was then taken and 40 men answered to their names.

After the calling of the roll came the chance for those of the jurors who had excuses to explain to the court why it was necessary for them to be elsewhere. This consumed much time.

Judge John C. Crosby Refuses

Petitions of Counsel for One of Defendants and the Work of Drawing Jury Proceeds

Twelve jurors to sit in the trial were selected in the second session of the criminal court today, following Judge Crosby's overruling of the motions to quash the indictments against Defendant E. Atteaux of Brookline, on trial with William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, and Dennis J. Collins of Cambridge, charged with conspiracy to plant dynamite during the Lawrence strike of January, 1912. The question of procedure then was taken up with counsel, and the attitude of the attorneys in the interrogation of jurors was defined.

Despite the importance of the case the court will not have the jurors locked up at night. Judge Crosby told the 40 men that he did not believe it was necessary to confine them.

The jury is as follows:

Charles J. Wesson, foreman, boots and shoes, 31 Revere Beach boulevard, Chelsea.

John H. Enos, manager, 370 Le Grange street.

Michael Joseph Whiston, clerk, 8 Sacksville street.

Joseph E. Enos, painter, 204 West Second street.

Edward J. Kennedy, watchman, 2 Ashmun street.

Edmund J. Egan, clerk, 39 Coleman street.

Benjamin Small, shipper, 31 Monument street.

Henry Barrett, Jr., shipping clerk, 18 Dighton street.

Leo J. McLean, carpenter, 321 Shawmut avenue.

Patrick Flynn, coachman, 437 Cambridge street.

Morris Sherman, new-lager, 6 Cobb street.

Jeremiah J. Mahoney, clerk, 18 Concord street.

The jury was sworn in at 12:50 p. m.

Charles J. Wesson was designated as foreman. Messrs. Wood, Atteaux, and Collins were then arraigned, the clerk of court reading the indictment.

On the initial 12 men drawn, District Attorney Pelletier was forced to utilize four of his peremptory challenges to eliminate four men whom he did not desire retained.

The defense challenged two talesmen on behalf of Mr. Atteaux and asked that the district attorney be forced to exercise his remaining 2 challenges before the others were compelled to act. A legal argument followed, the district attorney contending that this method gave the defense a decided advantage.

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PUPILS FLEE FIRE AFTER EXPLOSION

About 30 pupils rushed out of a room on the top floor of the Malden high school this morning because of an explosion. Fire followed the explosion. Miss May McCormick, a member of the junior class, kept the flames at bay with a fire extinguisher until the firemen came. The damage was about \$100. Alfred Wandell, Jeremiah Gaine and John W. Hutchins, submitters, were slightly burned, as was Miss May Simmons, one of the pupils.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
A free public lecture on "Christian Science" will be given by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, this evening in Tremont Temple. Another lecture on the same subject will be given by Mr. Young Tuesday evening in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. Both lectures will begin at 8 o'clock.

MR. SCHWAB DESCRIBES TRIALS TO SELL STEEL

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, took the stand this morning as a witness in the defense to the government suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. He was the first president of the steel corporation.

He was examined by Richard B. Lindebury of counsel for the concern.

On not less than two occasions, the witness testified, attempts were made by Mr. Carnegie and his associates to sell the Carnegie Steel Company. In about 1897, Henry C. Frick, then of the Carnegie Steel Company, endeavored to sell the company to the Standard Oil interests represented by the late H. H. Rogers, Mr. Schwab said.

The company then was a co-partnership and was incorporated soon after the failure of the second attempt to sell.

Mr. Schwab then told of a dinner tendered to him in the fall of 1899 by J. Edgar Simmons at the University Club in New York, at which the late J. P. Morgan was present and where Mr. Schwab gave his views on the future of the steel industry and maintained

that the business must be carried on on a larger scale than had ever been attempted before so that by specialization the greatest economy could be effected in manufacturing costs.

After the dinner, said Mr. Schwab, he had a long talk with Mr. Morgan on the same subject and shortly after he was asked by John W. Gates to come to New York to meet Mr. Morgan again.

On this occasion Mr. Morgan repeated and amplified his statements made at the dinner. He told Mr. Morgan that his idea could be carried out only under the then existing circumstances, by the formation of one big steel concern.

After Mr. Schwab had told of his resignation from the United States Steel in 1903 and a year later how he acquired control of Bethlehem Steel, he described the two unsuccessful attempts to sell United States Steel to Standard Oil.

"The first attempt to sell the Carnegie Steel Company to Standard Oil, represented by H. H. Rogers," said Mr. Schwab, "was headed by Henry Frick, who had the consent of all parties concerned. This plan failed. In a second attempt Mr. Frick had an option from Mr. Carnegie for \$320,000,000 and which he had given to Judge Moore. This plan also failed."

A comparison of the Monitor with any of the average daily newspapers will give you a good idea of the points wherein the Monitor differs in the presentation of its news and advertising. This copy sent to another will enable that friend to make the comparison.

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Austria Expected to Feel the Pressure of Slav Expansion

SLAV PRESSURE ON AUSTRIA IS FELT POSSIBLE

Servia and Montenegro Believed Likely to Unite and Expand and Simultaneously Rumania May be Driven to Alliance

VIENNA MADE MISTAKE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The policy enunciated by Count Berchtold with respect to the situation in the near east, is so perilously akin to that which, a generation ago, found its mouthpiece in Count Andrassy, at the Berlin conference, as to inspire the utmost doubts as to the future.

When the Austro-Hungarian minister, with the acceptance of Lord Beaconsfield, insisted on altering the new map of the near east which had been drawn by Russia at San Stefano, the war of last autumn was practically assured. The Balkan states, shorn of the just rewards of their sacrifices and efforts, prepared to take at the first opportunity, not only what they had lost, but something more. The result is the consummation, within a generation, of the very policy Count Andrassy and Lord Beaconsfield intended to prevent.

Count Andrassy meant to keep open the road to Salonika; Lord Beaconsfield meant to preserve the Ottoman empire in Europe. The Ottoman empire in Europe has shrunk in the last few months to the peninsula of Thrace and Gallipoli, and a great soldier, Field Marshal von Goltz, advises Turkey to realize what this means, to regard Constantinople and Gallipoli simply as places des armes, and to institute her new government at Aleppo or Damascus. As for Salonika, whatever the fate of the "Gateway of Christianity," it is certainly not destined to fly the Austrian eagle.

Way Prepared for Seizure

Count Andrassy, however, carried through another piece of political strategy. He paved the way for the coup de main by which Count Aehrenthal was able to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was thus responsible for the inclusion of that vast Slav element in the dual kingdom, which, in conjunction with the people of Croatia, has made the empire essentially Slavonic in blood if German in government. The result of this has yet to be discovered. One thing is certain, either that Austria will develop into a great Slav power, as opposed to the Elder Brother, on the Neva, or else that the very Slav element, included in her borders by successive ministers, will be the cause of her ultimate disruption.

As time goes by, Servia and Montenegro are almost certain to be driven into a union. The Sanjak of Nis will in a few weeks have disappeared, their boundaries will be contiguous, and, having embraced within their borders the Slav population of the south, they will in the natural process of racial development begin to push forward towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Those provinces are largely peopled by Slavs, and by Slavs who have been placed by conquest under the Austrian eagle.

Rumania Will Expand

Simultaneously Rumania, unable to expand southward, will be driven into an alliance with the Slav states, and

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
"The Old Homestead" & "Castle Square" (Get Rich-Quick Wallingford).
"Colonial" (Miss Christie MacDonald).
"Kittie's Vandeville" (1-45, 7-45).
"Majestic" (Louisiana Lou).
"Shirley" (Society and Marlowe in "Romance and Juggle").
NEW YORK
"Casino" (Tolanthe).
"Criterion" (The Argyle Case).
"Cort" (The "My Heart").
"Edwin" (Within the Law).
"Empire" (The Amorous).
"Hudson" (Four Little Rich Girls).
"Knickerbocker" (Julia Sanderson).
"Liberty" (The Purple Road).
"Lyric" (Arizona).
"New Amsterdam" (My Little Friend).
"Palace" (Mae Bernhardt).

CHICAGO

"Cort" (H. B. Warner).
"Fine Arts" (Miss Mathison).
"Gaiety" (When Dreams Come True).
"Hilltop" (Miss Blanche Ring).
"Princess" (William Collier).

Heir to Montenegrin Throne and a Possible Leader of Slav Union



Crown Prince of Montenegro

will find its method of expansion beyond the Transylvanian Alps, at the expense of Hungary.

That, it appears to cool onlookers, is the inevitable development of a political situation which Austria has aggravated to her own disadvantage by her selfish determination to thrust herself between Montenegro and the sea, and to prevent Servia from finding a natural outlet through northern Albania to the Adriatic.

When such a moment comes, one of the chief actors will be the present Crown Prince of Montenegro. The Montenegrins are the purest blooded Slavs in the near east, and it is by no means uncertain that the family of King Nikita will not exert more and more a dominating influence over the Serb rates. The stories of a secret treaty between Belgrade and Cetinje may be, and probably are, largely, if not entirely, apocryphal, but the mere fact that it should be thought worth while to spread these rumors, is itself evidence of a recognition of the mistake which, in the opinion of cool thinkers, Austria is committing in accentuating her antagonism to the Slavs of the Balkan kingdoms.

HIGH PRICES AT BROWNING SALE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—One of those sales, which even the most hardened collector rather deprecates, occurred at Messrs. Sotheby's recently when the love-letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning passed into the hands of Mr. Sabin, the well known art dealer, for the enormous sum of £26,550.

Those who revel in statistics will be interested to know that there were in all 571 letters and, therefore, the price per letter works out at £46 9s. There were 284 letters from Robert Browning and 287 from Elizabeth Barrett Browning and they were sold in the original cases in which they were always kept until they were sent for publication. They were the only letters ever written to each other by the Brownings, as, after their marriage, they were never separated even for a day.

The sale of the Browning letters attracted an exceptionally large crowd, mainly ladies, to Messrs. Sotheby's. The sale of the letters, however, was over in about a minute. Mr. Sabin started with a bid of £200 on which Mr. Quaritch made an advance of £30, and the duel between the two continued until, as stated, the letters fell to Mr. Sabin for £26,550. Mr. Quaritch, however, secured two lots of autograph letters and original manuscripts for £1,130 and £930 respectively, including Mrs. E. Barrett Browning's autograph manuscript of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and the original of "Aurora Leigh." Mr. Sabin secured for £200 the "Caterina to Camoens" manuscript.

EQUALITY UPON INCOME BASIS IS SHAW ARGUMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—George Bernard Shaw was the guest of the political and economic circle of the National Liberal Club, and delivered an address on "The Case for Equality." Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., presided.

Mr. Shaw said the only human equality he recognized was equality of income—that the half-crown of one man should be equal to the two-and sixpence of another. The chairman had spoken of equality of opportunity. That was absurd. How, asked the speaker, are you going to give everybody in this room equal opportunities with me in the writing of plays? It is an entire and ghastly mockery. No, you cannot equalize anything about human beings except their incomes. Realize that and you will save yourselves a lot of trouble.

The power of Parliament had for long been used towards bringing about a redistribution of income. Thus Mr. Lloyd-George had simply become conscious of the process which had been going on since Sir Robert Peel imposed the present income tax. Further, the working classes had been using their power to effect the same redistribution. Formerly it was in kind, schools, public health, housing, but now the power had been used directly to redistribute in money. The process begun by the old-age pensions would go on. At the other end of the scale was the super-tax as an instrument of redistribution, and it, too, was going to increase.

Mr. Shaw maintained that equal distribution of income had overwhelming arguments in its favor. One had only to look at the naval, military and civil services, rates of wages in trade and the like to see to what an extent it was already recognized. Justice Darling, for example, did not demand more than his £5000 a year because he imparted a little lumure to legal proceedings. There was a difference between man and man, and how was it to be estimated? Any outward differences that we made between men must necessarily be arbitrary.

Obedience and subordination to authority was necessary to society, and therein lay the origin of the present inequality. To secure obedience certain men had to be set apart with special clothes, or more money. But in these days idolatry and illusions were nearly gone. So long as inequality of income remained there could never be true democracy. Chaos government would continue.

Then in regard to the economic objection to the existing system. Sound economics for a nation were the same as sound economics for the individual, viz., that purchasing power should be directed to its most vital needs. If a beggar spent money on perfuming his handkerchief instead of buying bread, he would be denounced. Yet that was what the nation was doing. For the man who had more money than on the most generous estimate, he needed, took the surplus into the market and diverted labor from making bread to making motor-cars and places like Monte Carlo.

REPORT ON COST OF ROME BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—The report of the committee of inquiry into the scandals arising out of the building of the Palace of Justice has been distributed to the members of the Senate and chamber by order of the presidents of both chambers. The report finds that four deputies have been guilty of incorrect actions since their election, and fixes the responsibility for the waste of public money attendant on the building on the former premiers, Zanardelli and Di Rudini, and on former ministers of public works.

The prime minister, Zanardelli, in whose honor a statue was recently erected in Brescia, for which town he was deputy, is proved, the committee states, to have insisted on the use of costly stone obtained from Rezzato, near Brescia, instead of using travertine, a much cheaper stone, which can be obtained a short distance from Rome. Public opinion is exasperated at the waste of public money which the report confirms.

CRUISER AMPHION READY

(Special to the Monitor)
PLYMOUTH, England—A new light cruiser, the Amphion, has left Pembroke dock for Plymouth, where she will be commissioned for service with the fleet. The Amphion is the sixth vessel of the Boadicea class to be built at Pembroke dock.

ANCIENT MAY DAY FESTIVITIES ARE HELD IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—For the first time for many years, an attempt to revive the old May day festivities, in London and the provinces, celebrations of all descriptions have been held, and parades of every imaginable kind have taken place.

The Browning Settlement in Walworth organized a pageant, ending with the crowning of the May Queen; there was a Dumb Friends League procession, and in Westminster a special effort was made to revive the old custom of beating the bounds. At Oxford, of course, the choir of Magdalen sang in May day as usual from the top of the famous tower over the bridge, but at Southampton a revival took place, in the shape of the choir there singing from the top of the old bar-gate, which spans the High street, immediately after daybreak, whilst spring flowers were flung down from the battlements.

It was in Stratford-on-Avon, however, that the principal attempt was made. The Stratford week is of course always given up at the theater to the reproduction of Shakespearean and a few other classical English dramas. This year, the Shakespearean festival was combined with a May day festival and pageant, to witness which thousands of people came from the surrounding towns and villages.

The revels took the form of a reproduction of an Elizabethan carnival, and there were hobby-horses, clowns, foresters, milkmaids, jacks-in-the-green, and sweeps in profusion, to say nothing of St. George in armor, Friar Tuck, and other historical characters. The May Queen, attended by her maids of honor, was drawn through the streets in a car by a team of oxen, and was finally crowned by E. R. Benson in the theater gardens, a ceremony followed by Morris and May pole dancing and folk-song singing.

IMPORTANCE OF BERNE CONGRESS IS RECOGNIZED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—As the date approaches for the opening of the Berne conference, its importance as a means of effecting a national rapprochement between Germany and France becomes more and more recognized. Of the members of the Reichstag and the French chambers, 120 have promised to attend. The text of the invitation which was issued by the members of the Swiss Parliament to the German and French parliaments, on learning of the request for a conference made by members of these bodies to the international peace bureau, reads as follows:

"Germany and France, two of the nations whose territory encircles our land, are preparing considerably to increase the numbers of their standing armies, the former by a severer system of recruiting, the latter by an extension of the term of military service. Without desiring to pass any judgment on the measures that these two countries, with both of which Switzerland is connected by far-reaching moral and economic interests, think they ought to take for their security, the undersigned members of the Swiss national council, without distinction of party, regard with justifiable anxiety these increased armaments, which give rise to increased uneasiness and threaten to add to the dangers of the crisis through which Europe is at present passing.

"It seemed to them that Switzerland's friendship with France and Germany, and likewise the moral and economic interests at stake—interests which they have in common with these countries, justified them in making their French and German colleagues a disinterested offer of an opportunity of discussing the armaments question together, on the neutral ground of the Swiss confederation, and likewise of inquiring into the ways and means by which a better understanding might be brought about between France and Germany.

"They therefore take the liberty of inviting you to a Franco-German conference to take place in Berne, on Sunday May 11, 1913."

TURKEY TO USE GERMANS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—It is stated that the Turkish government intends to add largely to the number of German officers in the Turkish military employ.

EMPIRE COURTESY IS THEME OF PARLIAMENTARY SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—J. W. Lowther, the speaker, presided recently in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons over the first annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The object of the association, which was started during the coronation year, is to provide machinery for the exchange of introductions, hospitality, travel facilities and parliamentary privileges between members of the legislatures visiting the different countries of the empire.

There was a large and representative gathering, and the speaker, in opening the meeting, said the association was entirely on non-party lines, and he was perhaps a fitting chairman, as he strictly represented the non-party attitude to the House of Commons. Since the association had been informally constituted two years ago, they had made considerable progress with the work they had in hand, and he was glad to have been able, in a limited way, to assist by granting certain privileges to the members of the overseas parliaments in the use of the palace of Westminster.

He was somewhat ashamed, the speaker went on, when he considered the great privileges and advantages which British members received when they visited the overseas dominions, but he was limited by want of space, and not by want of will in meeting the views of their colleagues from over the seas. He understood that when a distinguished member of that assembly went to visit them, he was offered a chair on the

floor of the assembly. He did not know what would be said if they were to come down to the House of Commons and find chairs set apart for the accommodation of their overseas colleagues. I am afraid, added Mr. Lowther amidst laughter, that I should be in danger of indictment or of being brought to the bar.

After some interesting remarks from Bonar Law and Lord Emmott, Mr. Balfour said that the great object of the statesmanship of this period of the world's history, in his opinion, was to see that what he might call local patriotism was not allowed to drown the greater patriotism, which should include them all. It was not an easy task. It was the business of those who had insight and sympathy and who were not repelled by small and inevitable differences to see behind those differences the larger unities by which mankind, and especially the members of one empire, should be united. It was their business to see that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the living growth of that larger patriotism, of which he spoke.

In the course of the meeting a cable message was read from the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Australian commonwealth Parliament, cordially inviting 20 members of the British Parliament to visit Australia this year. A letter was also read from Mr. Asquith expressing his regret, that, owing to a meeting of the cabinet, neither he or his colleagues would be able to attend, but offering his warm congratulations on the work already accomplished by the association, and expressing his confidence in the future which lay before it.

GERMAN ROYALTY VISITS HOMBURG

(Special to the Monitor)

HOMBURG, Germany—After a visit of four weeks the German Emperor and Empress have now left, and the crown prince and crown princess have arrived and are now staying at the royal castle.

The new tennis clubhouse is practically finished, and with the golf club will constitute the principal rendezvous in the afternoon. The competition for the Davis cup will take place at the tennis courts here, commencing at the end of May. Mr. Froitzheim, the well-known champion tennis player, has arrived with a view to trying the newly laid tennis courts. The golf links also are in excellent condition, all information regarding them being obtainable from Vice-Consul Gardner. There are also some links belonging to the new golf club, which are about 40 minutes drive from Homburg.

UNITED KINGDOM TREASURY RETURN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A return lately issued by the treasury gives details as to the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31. The total income was £188,801,999 4s. 6d., and the expenditure was £180,621,930 8s. 4d., the surplus, therefore, being £8,279,068 16s. 2d. The balances in the exchequer on March 31 amounted to £6,329,160 1s. 6d., of which £5,389,135 8s. 4d. was at the Bank of England and £940,024 13s. 2d. at the Bank of Ireland.

Of the expenditure the supply services accounted for £151,604,000, the army and ordnance factories taking £28,071,000, the navy £44,365,000, the civil services £51,944,000, customs and excise and inland revenue department £4,200,000, and the postoffice services £23,024,000. National debt services cost £24,500,000 of which £15,000,752 5s. 9d. was interest on debt. Payments to local taxation accounts totaled £9,653,299 9s. 5d., and £1,172,204 went to the road improvement fund.

SCOTCH GO TO CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Anchor line Cameronia left for New York with 50 first-class, 510 second-class and 850 third-class passengers. It is computed that since the beginning of the year the number leaving the Clyde for Canada and the United States has been nearly 20,000, of whom about 50 per cent have been Scottish emigrants. The figure is more than double the total for the corresponding period last year, when sailings were disorganized by the coal strike.

GERMANY FEELS LESS SUPPORT IN AUSTRIAN FORCES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In the discussions in connection with the German army bill, which are proceeding in the budget committee of the Reichstag, reference has been made, according to report to the fear prevailing in Belgium that Germany might violate her integrity in the event of war. Herr von Jagow, the foreign secretary, declared in reply to this that the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by treaty, and that Germany would maintain these treaties.

With regard to Austria-Hungary, and the views expressed by members of the Socialist party that Austria might improve her policy with reference to the Serbs and Croats, Herr von Jagow said Germany was not called upon to ward off the onset of the southern Slavs. Germany's position was simply that Austria's military forces in the south-east were more fully engaged than hitherto, and Germany had to meet this altered situation. Austria's dispute with Montenegro did not directly concern Germany.

Confidential communications as to the war preparations of other countries were made to the committee by the Prussian minister of war. The latter also said that Germany desired peace but that other nations could not be induced to believe in her love of peace. A deputy thought that General von Heeringer might begin at home with the retired generals and other officers who engaged in politics, but the war minister said he had no influence with them. The proceedings of the Defense League could not be described, he thought, as an agitation for war.

ACADEMY IS AIM IN ROTTERDAM

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—A society has been formed in Rotterdam for the purpose of founding a Dutch Academy of Commerce in that town. The president of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, who is also a member of the society, said that considerable interest was being taken in the proposal, and at the close of the meeting one of those present gave an important contribution towards the fund.

TIBETAN BOYS GO TO ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Four sons of high Tibetan officials and some boys from Darjeeling are proceeding to England to be educated for 10 years at the government's expense. The boys will study the language, handicrafts, and laws, and will then return to their own country.

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Spain Is Said to Favor Triple Entente Rather Than Germany

SPAIN SAID TO SEEK ENTENTE NOT ALLIANCE

Representative Men Who Give Their Views on the Future Policy of Country Lean to France or to Great Britain

GERMANY MENTIONED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—In referring to the future relations between France and Spain, El Mundo, a Madrid newspaper, has commenced the publication of a series of interviews with representative men of the various political parties on the question of Spain's foreign policy, especially with regard to the possibility of an alliance either with the triple entente or the triple alliance, or to be more precise, with France and England or with Germany.

Gabriel Maura, a deputy and son of the leader of the Conservative party; M. Cambo, a deputy with Conservative tendencies, and M. Bosida, a former minister, also a Conservative, have already expressed their opinion that Spain is absolutely obliged to retire from its present isolation, but all three advocate a simple entente rather than a formal alliance, since they are opposed to any engagement which involves military activity on the part of Spain. They prefer that this entente should be with England rather than with France, since they admit that it was through the good offices of England that the recent agreement with regard to Morocco was reached.

These interviews are followed by one with the Republican leader, M. Azcarre, who in expressing his personal views says that Spain does not want any alliance, but just a simple entente either with England or France, and that it is immaterial with which, since one really includes the other. Neither the situation in Spain nor even in Europe obliges them, he says, to enter into any alliance at the present time, and they can always make such alliance if the situation should change.

In any event, whether it be an entente or an alliance, they must not bind themselves to give any military assistance but rather confine themselves to withholding any support to any of the powers of the triple alliance and to according the free access of their ports to friendly or allied powers.

Ought they not, he adds, to even refuse their military aid in the case of a general Muhammadan rising? To this question M. Azcarre replied in the affirmative. To a further question as to whether they knew the opinion of the King upon this matter the Republican leader, after a few minutes' hesitation, replied in the negative, adding that he had the impression that the King leaned towards an entente with France and England and that moreover the "reactionaries" were the only ones who dreamed of an alliance or even entente with Germany.

IRISH CARPET IS WOVEN FOR C. P. R. OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has lately received an Irish hand-tufted carpet, which has been specially made for one of their offices, at their headquarters.

The lady who acts as agent for the Dun Emer Guild of weavers had shown some specimens of the work to Sir James O'Shaughnessy, the chairman of the company. An order was sent for a carpet measuring 21 feet by 41 feet, but no handloom in Dublin was capable of taking such a large size. Nothing daunted, however, Miss Gleeson found that Messrs. Pim's staff of skilled mechanics, who care for their silk-weaving machinery, were able to set up a large loom in the Hardwicke Hall workshop.

Designs and coloring were sent from Canada, and seven skilled weavers set to work, three younger girls cutting and sorting the wool. Another trained worker also came back to help, and for eight weeks their busy hands seemed to fly.

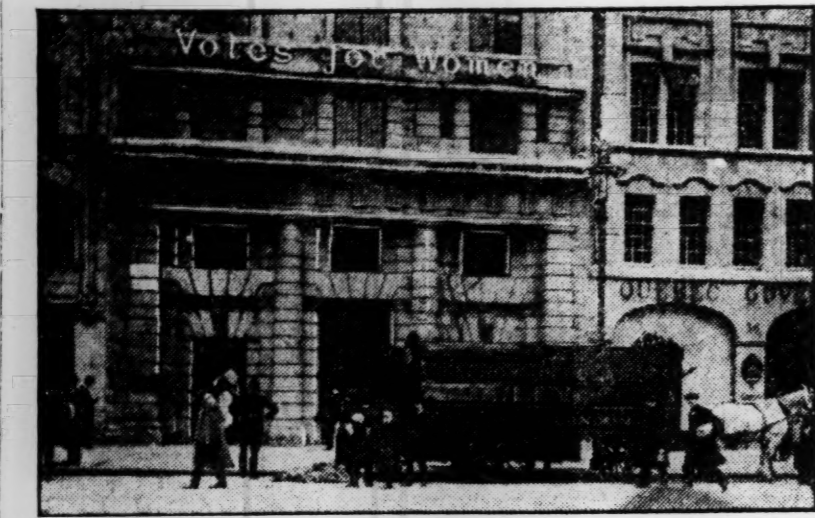
There was only one setback, when the heavy beam on which the carpet was stretched as it was made, gave way. But the workmen worked all night to set it right, and the girls, with their leader, worked all through another night to make up for lost time, and the beautiful thick wool carpet, weighing nearly half a ton, was finished, packed and despatched nearly up to scheduled time.

Another happy afternoon found the workers just finishing a second large carpet for the Canadian Pacific, a rich dark crimson, with rose-colored border, of a special shape and measuring more than 15 square yards.

The designs for the rugs and carpets are as a rule drawn from old Celtic illuminations or carvings; the rich and unusual colors, which make the carpets a delight, are very carefully chosen and the wool, which is mostly from Irish sheep, is especially dyed. The Dun Emer Guild is worked on cooperative lines, all the workers having a share in any surplus after the regular wages and working expenses have been met.

POLICE RAID ON SUFFRAGIST HEADQUARTERS MADE QUIETLY

Leading English Authority Denounces Forcible Feeding and Contradicts Public Statements as to Lenton Case Made by Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Police removing documents and literature from the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union in London

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lincoln's Inn house, the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, was raided by the police and warrants served on five members of the staff, as a cable to the Monitor on May 1 has already announced.

From an early hour a number of plain clothes officials had been observed parading up and down Kingsway and watching those entering or leaving the building. The signal for invasion was the arrival of a large body of men in uniform from Bow street police station, who, marching in single file across the street, suddenly turned in at the street door and swarmed all over the building, entering every department and demanding the names and occupation of those they found at work. The staff were afterward marshalled on the ground floor, where the police, after searching their despatch cases and reading their private letters, allowed the majority to depart.

Five of the leaders of the organization, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kerr, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake, were removed in custody to Bow street, and charged there with conspiracy to do wilful damage. A large quantity of papers were also taken to the police court.

Raid Conducted Quietly

When the building was cleared the police ransacked every room and impounded a large quantity of papers, including cheque books and cheque counterfoils. So quietly was the raid accomplished that until the issue of the evening papers the general public knew nothing of it. Members of the Women's Social and Political Union who had not heard of the occurrence arrived at the door of the offices to find them guarded by policemen. In this way Mrs. Drummond was also arrested, and taken to Bow street.

At the time that these proceedings were in progress at Lincoln's Inn House another body of policemen, not content with seizing proofs and copy in the Kingsway office, hastened to the printers and armed with a special warrant secured several galleys of type ready for the issue of the paper on the following day. Later the police authorities made it known that the Suffragette would not be published on Thursday, May 1. Contrary to expectation, however, the militants succeeded in bringing out the weekly organ in a very reduced form, and the Suffragette was selling well in the London streets on the accustomed day. The issue, which is dated May 2, numbers only eight pages and in place of the usual cartoon bears on the blank page the one word, "Raided!"

As a result of this the printer's manager of the Victoria House Printing Com-

pany next day was arrested. This firm also is responsible for printing the Labor Herald, the official organ of the Labor party.

A large crowd of people congregated outside the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union on the day following the raid to watch the removal of documents and literature, two large vans being necessary for the conveyance of the file cabinets and immense piles of papers to Scotland Yard, whilst even the back numbers of the Suffragette were removed from the cellars and carried away. A number of members of the union going to Lincoln's Inn house found it in possession of the police, and were refused admittance.

Amongst the other trophies of war captured by the police is a complete list of the anonymous subscribers to the funds of the Women's Social and Political Union, during the last three years. When the six defendants were brought up at Bow street Mr. Bodkin, who was conducting the case on behalf of the public prosecutor, declared that it was the intention of the prosecution to take steps to bring about the suppression of the Suffragette, and that it might be held a criminal offense to give money to the funds of the Women's Social and Political Union.

In conclusion Mr. Bodkin said he would ask for a remand upon evidence of arrest. On this point Mr. Marshall, for some of the prisoners, was about to address the magistrate, when Curtis Bennett firmly interposed, "I say no bail." Upon Mr. Marshall asking to be heard upon the matter the magistrate repeated "No bail." Upon application the prisoners were allowed to see their friends, the concession being restricted to "one friend each."

Suffragists Determined

The militant suffragists held a big meeting in Essex hall on the evening after the police raid in Kingsway, at which Miss Macaulay presided. There was no sign of fear or surrender in the attitude of the women, and the chairman declared that if every member of the union could be in prison that night, it would not destroy the union, for it had a spiritual basis. In the course of an article on "What Militancy Means" in the current number of the Suffragette Miss Christabel Pankhurst says:

It is charged against the militants that they bring strife and violence into the world. Even if this were so, their little violence would not add much to the strife and preparation for strife, the violence and preparation for violence already there. The truth, however, is that finding strife, finding violence, finding wrong, finding cruelty,

harming and hurting women, the militants defy them by pitting their small force against immensely greater force. Thereby they seek to prove that force cannot overawe women and cannot keep them in bondage.

Whilst all this was going on Sir Victor Horsley, one of the leading medical men in England, in conjunction with Dr. Mansell Moullin, was sending to the press a strong denunciation of forcible feeding, combined with a caustic criticism of the home secretary's action in the Lenton case.

Sir Victor insists, in this letter that three public statements about this case were made by Mr. McKenna. The first was a written statement admitting the dangerous condition in which the prisoner was released, but concealing the fact that she had been forcibly fed. The second was a verbal statement denying that the dangerous condition was due to the forcible feeding, which was then admitted. The third was a denial of the prisoner's own statement, as given by Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Moullin in their report.

Deception Is Alleged

These statements, Sir Victor says, being contrary to the facts depicted by the House of Commons. Since they were made he has himself investigated the case, and he insists, as a result of this investigation, that the original report of the doctors has been fully confirmed in every detail. They, therefore, he declares, "await Mr. McKenna's withdrawal of the string of abusive epithets which in the House of Commons he applied to the report."

Next he announces that the patient's own doctor has written to him denying entirely Mr. McKenna's statement that he had ever agreed with the prison doctors. Again, with respect to the medical reports read by Mr. McKenna in the House, two were composed by the prison doctors who were "responsible for the misadventure which nearly ended in a tragedy."

The third report, Sir Victor goes on, was an anonymous one, after the manner of Mr. McKenna's authorities. Where the facts came from does not appear, and there is nothing to show that the writer was present during the forcible feeding. This report is nothing but a blank denial of every point of medical significance and is, therefore, worthless as a contribution to the truth.

In conclusion, Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Moullin write: "We desire to point out that the most obvious comment on the brutality of his forcible feeding is the fact that he now feels obliged to introduce legislation (in itself ridiculous) to avoid resorting to what has been falsely called medical treatment, and which he has often said is neither painful nor dangerous."

Paper Which Came Out in Spite of Seizure of Type Ready for Printer

Suffragette

RAIDED!!

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
FRONT PAGE OF THE SUFFRAGETTE Which was sold in the streets after police raid

NEW SOUTH WALES DEVELOPING LAND

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—It is part of the closer settlement policy of the present New South Wales government to maintain progress in settlement by opening up new areas of land, and to push on with the construction of new railway lines to open up the immense tracts of land available for settlement. For the first nine weeks of the present year a total of 126,695 acres has been selected in 344 original holdings, and 22,432 acres in 109 additional areas, while the lands gazetted consisted of 419,336 acres in 907 original holdings, and 6657 acres in 29 additional blocks.

ROSSIA ADVISES CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—In an article dealing with the quintuple loan, the Rossiya declares that the establishment of order in the country, which should result from the application of the loan, may well serve as the basis of recognition of the republic by the powers. It trusts that the moderates will rally round Yuan Shih Kai and enable China to concentrate her efforts of reorganization by coming to an understanding with Russia and England in regard to Mongolia and Tibet and her outer marches, which at present, the Rossiya declares, tend to make the country as a whole too heavy.

AUSTRIAN MAY DAY IS PEACE OCCASION

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The celebration of the first of May in Austria took on the character of a manifestation in favor of peace. The Socialists issued a manifesto declaring that the future of the Austrian people did not lie in military adventure, but in administrative, economic and social reforms. Numerous socialist meetings were held in various parts of Vienna and in the afternoon the usual May day procession through the Prater took place.

(Special to the Monitor)
WILHELMSHAVEN, Prussia.—There was a disturbance on the occasion of the May day celebrations of the town of Rustingen. The territory, five miles in extent, which was ceded to Prussia with the port of Wilhelmshaven, is surrounded but for the sea by the grand duchy. The Rustingen May day procession, in spite of prohibition, attempted to cross the Wilhelmshaven frontier, with the result that the police charged the procession and several casualties occurred.

(Special to the Monitor)
PERTH, W. Aus.—Mr. Pearce, commonwealth minister of defense, states that the colonial secretary has cabled to Lord Denham that as Australian warships fly the white ensign, the imperial government does not consider it necessary to notify foreigners of their status.

STUDENTS HOLD REUNION IN GLASGOW TECHNICAL COLLEGE

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The evening students' representative council of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, organized a most successful exhibition and reunion for the purpose of bringing the students together, and with the object of providing the friends of the students and the general public with an opportunity of viewing the splendid building and equipment, which have no parallel in Great Britain.

Fifty of the 450 rooms of the college were thrown open to visitors, and the following are some of the exhibits which were on view: Bookbinding, cabinet making, plumbing, bootmaking, mechanical engineering laboratory, litho and process drawing, mechanics, hydraulics, laboratory and testing machinery, school of confectionery and bakery, electrical engineering; the library, one of the finest technical libraries in the country, school of navigation, civil engineering, natural philosophy, zoology, watch and clock making, textile manufacture, metallurgy, mining and geology, dyeing, technical chemistry. On the college roof were exhibits of navigation, wireless telegraphy and the observatory.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College had its origin in Anderson's College, founded in 1796 under the will of John Anderson, M. A., F. R. S., professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and is thus certainly the oldest institution of the kind in Great Britain, and probably in the world.

Professor Anderson made it his duty to visit the works in Glasgow and district, and become familiar with the masters and artisans engaged in the industries carried on in the Glasgow of his day, and his close friendship with

James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, when the latter was an instrument maker working under his instructions, was typical of his interests and sympathies. He was Watt's "early and attached friend, whose house, conversation, library, and valuable scientific apparatus had been at all times free to satisfy the strongly awakened exigencies of that inquisitive and ingenious mind."

It was Professor Anderson who placed in Watt's hands for repair the model of Newcomen's engine, which led to the invention of the separate condenser. The students of the college are now to be found in all parts of the world, holding important positions as mechanical and electrical engineers, railway and harbor constructors, manufacturing chemists, mine managers, metallurgists and the like; while practically every large industrial establishment in the Clyde area numbers past students among the members of its responsible staff.

The college building comprises over seven acres of floor space and forms the largest structure in Great Britain devoted to education. It has cost, together with the equipment, about £400,000, which has been raised principally by voluntary subscriptions. The evening students attending the college during the winter session number about 3000. Affiliation of the natural science classes with those of the university in qualifying for the B. Sc. degree has just been carried through, materially improving the standing and dignity of the college.

A striking feature of the classes here is the number of foreign students, many of whom are apprentices in the engineering and shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, making the small, yellow man of China and Japan and wearers of the oriental fez, familiar in the streets of the city.

"CANDLE AUCTION" HELD

(Special to the Monitor)
SALISBURY, England.—A two hundred year old custom was observed at Tadmorth, near Chard, Somerset, when the "candle auction" was held for the letting of a field called Stowell meadow. The tenants of the estate of which the meadow is part, met at the village inn and bid for the renting of the ground during the burning of an inch of tallow candle.

"DOCKING" OF HORSES OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The third annual report of the National Equine Defense League refers especially to the inadequate inspection of pit ponies and the "docking" of horses. It appears there are only six inspectors for the 3325 mines in the United Kingdom. A bill for the suppression of "docking" is to be introduced into the House of Commons by Sir John Rolleston.

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HAGUE CONGRESS PLANS PREPARED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The sub-committee, appointed by the private committee for the elaboration of proposals which may be raised by the government at the next Hague conference, will shortly issue a statement of the questions which they recommend should be placed before the next Hague conference. It is said that the limitation of armaments question is not among them.

The recommendation of the last Hague conference for the appointment of a provisional committee of the powers to consider proposals for the next conference is also under discussion by the British government. As to the membership of the committee, it is stated that the intention of the Hague conference was that men of public position should sit on the committees as representatives of the powers interested. Nothing official has so far become public as to the identity of the British representatives.

MANY CANDIDATES IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The issue of the contest in the federal elections is liberalism vs. labor. Mr. Glynn, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Fraser have been returned unopposed to the House of Representatives. The 18 seats in the Senate are being contested by 42 candidates.

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Early Amicable Adjustment of Japanese Case Seen by President

UNITARIAN MINISTERIAL UNION HOLDS ELECTION

At Meeting in Channing Hall, the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham Presiding, Reports Read and Officers Chosen—Sunday School Exhibit Prepared for Delegates

Officers elected by the Ministerial Union for the coming year at the business meeting held in Channing hall this morning following the opening session of the anniversary week of the American Unitarian Association and other allied religious bodies were: President, the Rev. Frederick Gill; vice-presidents, the Rev. Joseph N. Parker, and the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Harold G. Arnold; new directors, the Rev. Carl G. Horst, the Rev. Louis C. Bethlefs and the Rev. Abraham M. Babony. Directors held over from the past year are the Rev. W. H. Ramsey, the Rev. Sheel Anderson and the Rev. W. C. Pierce.

The Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, president of the Ministers Association, presided. Reports of the year were read by the secretary and treasurer. The Rev. Edward Cummings delivered the address of the morning.

At the back of the hall exhibits were shown from the vocational training classes of the Tuckerman school, 25 Beacon street. The school is managed by the American Unitarian Association for the training of Sunday school workers and parish assistants.

Among the displays were examples of basketry, book binding, fancy work, cardboard furniture, and paper folding. The school graduation will be held next Thursday morning at 10 a. m. at 25 Beacon street.

Miss Anna M. Bancroft of Hopedale, Mass., is nominated for the next president of the National Woman's Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, to succeed Miss Emma C. Low. The election will take place on Wednesday morning at the annual business meeting of the association in the South Congregational church.

The Rev. Dr. James de Normandie of Roxbury will open the devotional service of the national alliance prior to addresses by the Rev. Edgar S. Wiers of Montclair, N. J., on "Youth and Religion," Miss Marian Thompson of Brookline on "The Junior Alliance" and the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of New York on "Youth and Morals."

An informal reception to Miss Emma C. Low of New York, retiring president of the National Alliance, will be tendered in the South Congregational church parlors this afternoon. The sixth annual meeting of the Unitarian Service Pension Society is held in Channing hall, and a vespers service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Augustus M. Lord of Providence in the First Church, Marlboro street.

A public meeting will be held in the Arlington Street church tonight at 7:30 o'clock on "The Call of the Hour to Protestant Christianity." Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollister, dean of the Crane theological school of Tufts College; the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South church; and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association.

The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot presided at the Bullfinch place meeting. The same speakers addressed both meetings. "The Arlington Street Society," said Mrs. Stokes, "refused to permit me to speak in the church because I was too radical."

"We cannot prove our love of God except through our love of His people, and that church which is afraid of the doctrine that aims at the redemption of the people is anti-Christ at its very root."

"But you want to know about Socialism. It has a tremendous literature, for it is international and includes in its present struggle the working people of the entire world. It includes all classes, but it is concerning itself actively with the workers of the world. It is international because the system of capitalism it seeks to overthrow is international."

"Wherever the working people are separated from the tools with which they must work there is capitalism and there you will find socialism. The fact is that with our civilization as it exists today the workers are enslaved. Wage slavery is slavery just as sure as chattel slavery. Can you show me in history any such hopelessness and insecurity as is the lot of the workingman today?"

If people controlled the industries there would not be any voluntary idleness at the top of society and involuntary idleness at the bottom, both of which are now borne by people who work."

Mrs. Susan FitzGerald said all the Woman Suffragists wanted was social justice "because we are a vital part of society and because the welfare of society demands that we should have a hand in all that concerns it. We feel that the time has come when women should have social justice, when we should be given the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship in this land. There is no part of the country in which the demand for social justice is more needed than in this little state. We are not living up to our ideals of freedom of speech. We need a revival in our belief in democracy."

H. Martin Williams made a plea for the single tax as the great means of solving the economic and social problems of the day.

Mrs. Stokes spoke to the congregation of the Maverick Congregational church, East Boston, that waited Sunday evening

until 9:40 o'clock to hear her, on "Be Fair to the Girl in the Street." "The girl of the street," Mrs. Stokes said in part, "is not responsible for her condition. It is all due to the present economic conditions of the day. Most of the girls that are to be seen on the street have been forced to go there because of the low wages paid them in the factory, the workshop and the store."

"You and I can help conditions by organizing our forces in industrial and labor circles and insisting that a proper living wage for girls be paid. It is the arousing of the working people and socialism that will stop it."

The Unitarian parish of Woburn commemorated yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Carlton Parker. In the morning Mr. Parker preached a historical sermon.

At the afternoon service the Rev. Stephen A. Norton of the First Congregational church extended greetings from the other churches of the city. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of the Arlington street church of Boston and the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge spoke.

STRIKE RECEIPTS EXCEED EXPENSES

HOPEDALE, Mass.—Striking Draper Company employees have a balance of \$477.79 on hand exclusive of a fund of \$800 which they have not expended and which does not figure in their receipts, according to Treasurer Pietro Bartone who reported Sunday at a public meeting in Charles River Driving Park hall. Total receipts were \$1017.98 and disbursements were \$540.39.

Joseph M. Caldwell, former strike leader, received \$30 Sunday night from those attending the Socialist's mass meeting in Lincoln square, Milford, which he addressed.

This money is to go, he says, to his defense fund. Caldwell will go to the session of the supreme criminal court at Worcester this morning, when some of the cases against him are due to be tried.

CAR STRIKE END BELIEVED NEAR

CINCINNATI, O.—Conferees of street car officials and representatives of the employees' union, which, it is believed, will result in the ending of the street car strike in this city, were held until a late hour Sunday night without any definite conclusion having been reached.

No attempt was made to run cars Sunday and there was no violence. The application for a receivership for the company made by Mayor Hunt is scheduled to come up today before Common Pleas Judge Geoghegan, who will hear arguments of the attorneys for the street car company.

EXCESS BEEF TAX TO BE PROPOSED

BUENOS AIRES—Decision to submit to the national Congress a proposal to apply a tax on the exportation of beef in excess of a maximum fixed by the government has been made by the council of ministers. An official of the ministry of agriculture has begun an examination of the accounts of the refrigerating plants.

The minister of public works announces that a rich source of petroleum has been discovered at San Cristobal in the province of Santa Fe.

\$75,000 IS ASKED FOR POSTOFFICE

WASHINGTON—Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania recently introduced a bill providing for remodeling the Federal building in Pittsburgh. An appropriation of \$75,000 is authorized for added accommodations for the Pittsburgh postoffice and other government offices housed in the structure. The bill was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

HARPER'S EDITOR DECLARES AIMS

NEW YORK—Norman Hapgood, who becomes editor of Harper's Weekly on June 1, told reporters Sunday night that the paper would aim to be "the spokesman of the rising political and business standards of the country."

Mr. Hapgood declared that he was not a Democrat, as has been stated, but an independent.

GOV. FORBES SENDS THANKS

WASHINGTON—Representative Murray has received a letter from W. Cameron Forbes, formerly of Boston, now governor-general of the Philippines, thanking him for rising in his defense in the House of Representatives on Jan. 28, when Representative Jones of Virginia, chairman of the committee on insular affairs, attacked the Philippine administration.

WAR TALKERS ARE ATTACKED BY MR. BRYAN

Secretary of State Bryan Denounces "Subsidized Patriotism" Which Seeks Trouble Because of Profits in Battleships

PRESS IS CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan, in an address here Sunday, at the Washington Peace Society's celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the first meeting of the Hague, made an attack upon "subsidized patriotism" which seeks to create war because of the profits in armor plate and battleships and of the "sensational and mercenary newspapers which prefer big scare headlines to the truth."

"War is in the interest of a few people, not of all," Mr. Bryan declared. "The profits are garnered by a few, while the masses pay the taxes. War rests upon feeling, not upon necessity. Back of much of the furor for war is a selfish interest in the manufacture of battleships. And there are men so unpatriotic that they try to stir up trouble in another country against their own so as to make personal profit therefrom. Is there any baser use for money?"

The secretary asserted that the world was drawing away from the time when wars will be made to gratify selfish interests and ambitions. "Increasing intelligence," he added, "is one of the forces working for peace because the people are learning to understand the causes that lead to war."

"The people are learning to discriminate also," he continued, "between patriotic newspapers and those that seek only for big headlines. I was glad to see the attack Secretary Daniels made on this sensationalism. I hope to see this discrimination by the people increased."

Secretary Bryan expressed the belief that in time this country would have treaties with all other nations, providing for efforts to arbitrate all questions of dispute and that other nations would follow this country's example. These agreements, he said, would make it "almost impossible to bring this country into war with any other contracting nation."

Increasing intelligence, the growing disposition to bring governments nearer the people and the moral growth of the world, he declared, were the three factors making for peace. The danger that suddenly inflamed public feeling will throw a nation into war is growing less, he said, because the people are beginning to see that war does not benefit them, that they pay the taxes and shed the blood and that it is usually incited by those who look for personal profit. Preparation for war encourages war, he added, those nations that spend most of their time getting ready for war standing the best chance of going to war. He said it was possible to change the ideal of the world, just as can be done with an individual and that the ideal of peace would prevail throughout the entire world after a time.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, spoke of the power of education, which he said was becoming more and more universal as the greatest preventive of war.

Arthur D. Call, executive director of the American Peace Society, also spoke. Hundreds crowded about Mr. Bryan after the meeting to shake hands with him. He handed his broad-brimmed black felt hat to a bystander and used both hands so as to greet all who gathered about him.

PROGRESSIVES' POLICY TALKED

Progressive legislation was discussed before the Boston Central Labor union Sunday by Arthur D. Hill, former district attorney. He told of the superiority of the Progressive party and stated that it favored legislation of benefit to the wage-earners and against the abuse of the injunction process. He declared that it not only made definite and explicit pledges, but as an organization would see to it that these pledges were fulfilled.

MILTON CLUB TO BUILD

MILTON, Mass.—Erection of a new clubhouse by the Milton Club at a cost of \$35,000 will begin soon so that the place will be ready by next winter. At a meeting of the club Saturday night plans were submitted. One story in height, the building will contain a hall, billiard rooms and a bowling alley in the basement. Large verandas will face Colburne road. The entrance will be in Central avenue.

ANNOUNCE GRADUATION PROGRAM

MAYNARD, Mass.—The school board has decided to have for graduation at the high school here this year, some well-known speaker who will deliver an address. Besides this the program will include the valedictory and salutatory speeches, music and presentation of diplomas. The graduation is June 26.

INAUGURAL ENVOYS ARRIVE

HAVANA, Cuba.—The special mission to represent the United States at the inauguration of Gen. Juan Maria Menocal as President of the Cuban republic arrived here on the Prairie. The mission is composed of Third Assistant Secretary of State Dudley Field Malone and Brigadier Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of the army.

(Continued from page one)

subjects. He gave orders not to use opinions, which, he said, were purely personal, upon causes inspiring Japan to her present insistent stand against the California bill.

The President indicated that his frank talk was to prevent the spread of unfounded reports that there is any issue raised between the United States and Japan which cannot be solved by friendly negotiations, and which will result in certain and permanent friendship between the two nations.

Not until Governor Johnson of California has signed the Webb bill will Secretary of State Bryan reply to the Japanese note of protest, the President gave his auditors to understand. This, he explained, is because neither nation is inclined to be hasty in the matter. Both want continued future exchanges of notes.

No further negotiations with Governor Johnson are anticipated, the President explained. The tentative draft of the note in reply to Japan is ready, however. It is being held by Secretary Bryan to await the signing of the Webb bill.

Nine of the 30 days Governor Johnson has under the California constitution to sign the alien land bill have now elapsed, and the impression is beginning to gain ground here that the Governor will avail himself of the full measure of time.

MOTHERS URGE MORE COURTS FOR THE YOUNG

(Continued from page one)

this department one of the most important of its entire work during the coming year.

The session began at 9 o'clock with a round table on "The Press in Extension Work," conducted by Mrs. Edgar A. Hall of Chicago. Mrs. Hall took the position that the newspaper is one of the chief educators of the day, and as such its value cannot be overestimated. It was important, therefore, she pointed out, that only the right kind be brought into the home.

Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott of Philadelphia told of the work of the Child Welfare Magazine, the official organ of the congress, asking for cooperation for even greater usefulness of the publication. Legislation in behalf of the child was spoken of by Miss Mary S. Garrett of Philadelphia. Reports from the states showed that every one is active in behalf of constructive laws for the protection and advancement of the child. In some special effort is being made to advance continuation schools which give the child who is obliged to work an opportunity to advance in his trade and secure an education which will lead him to higher living.

The subject of "Mother's Pensions," which were first agitated by the local branch of the Mothers Congress in Kansas City, Mo., was presented by Mrs. E. R. Weeks of Kansas City. She reported progress in legislation along this line and voiced objection to the word "pension" in its stead. Mrs. Robert Park of Wollaston, Mass., told of the efforts of the Massachusetts branch to secure legislation to provide financial aid to worthy parents for their children.

The meeting closed with greetings from governors' delegates and reports from state presidents. Mrs. H. N. Rowell of California reported the work in that state to be most active and alert. Education, she said, had been advanced greatly during the past year. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago, governor's delegate from Illinois, said that in Chicago a woman associate judge had been secured to try cases of girls brought before the court.

This afternoon the delegates and visitors to the congress will be taken on automobile and trolley excursions to Wellesley and various points of interest about this city. This evening's program is as follows:

Eight p. m.—Invocation. "The Educational Value of the Drama," Mrs. George Perry Morris, Cambridge, Mass., vice-president American Dramatic Society, Sustaining offering.

Musical—Miss Helen Tardival, pianist. "The Country Child"—Lantern-slide lecture. Hon. Logan Waller Page, director, good roads. United States department of agriculture; chairman, country life department, national congress of mothers.

Discussion. At the Sunday afternoon session "Conservation of the Modern Home" was given by Dr. Henry F. Cope of Chicago, in the course of which he criticized certain newspapers. When he closed Mrs. Edgar A. Hall, national chairman of press and publicity, declared that the views expressed did not coincide with those of the organization. Newspapers, she declared, are one of the most valuable influences.

Bay State Work Told

"Our parent-teacher associations are doing a great work," stated Mrs. Earl William Smith, vice-president of the Massachusetts branch of the national congress of mothers. "Here in Massachusetts we have been organized but three years and already we have accomplished much. In Leicester we have investigated conditions and succeeded in getting a \$37,000 schoolhouse put up."

"We believe there should be a supervised recess and to help in giving children the right kind of recreation some of the associations have supplied school yards with apparatus, parallel bars, bean bags and swings. In some instances spe-

SHELDON, IA., FARM DISTRICT CENTER, IS RAPIDLY ADVANCING



Third avenue, main business street of Sheldon, looking north

SHELDON, Ia.—Being located in the center of one of the finest farming and stock raising districts has much to do with the growth of Sheldon, Ia. Forty years ago this beautiful section of country was an uncultivated prairie. This land, with its abundance of rainfall, has since proved perfect soil for farm products, vegetables, fruits and stock raising.

During the last three years this place has witnessed a most rapid growth. Its population has increased from about 2800 to about 3200 and still is growing. With this growth remarkable improvements are being made. The main streets are to be paved this spring with asphaltic concrete. Electric lights will replace the present street lighting system. The sewerage mains are to be extended into

the new addition of the city and many new concrete walks are to be laid. Hence, with this general prosperity, the residence districts also are becoming more attractive.

Educational facilities are excellent and Sheldon is one of the first towns in the state to introduce domestic branches and manual training into her school system. There are nine church buildings. The city has an opera house, an armory, a fine library and a beautiful public park. The streets are broad and are lined with trees in the residence portions. Three lines of railway connect the city with the other cities of the state.

The enterprising business men have a well organized commercial club and are doing all they can to make Sheldon the business headquarters of northwestern Iowa. There are no saloons in Sheldon. Methodists are employed. We believe in making the school the social center of the community. This is a popular idea at the present time, but it originated with our organization. Our parent-teacher associations meet in the school rooms. Parents will come to the schoolhouse when they would not go anywhere else.

"We discuss all kinds of questions pertaining to the home and school, how one can help the other. This getting together of parent and teacher we find of inestimable benefit to all concerned. It helps both the parent and the teacher, to say nothing of the child. We look over the school building, examine its sanitation, beautify the rooms and grounds, talk of studies, discipline and many other things." Then she laughed. "Did you know we have a good roads department in our congress?" she inquired. "You wonder what an organization of this kind has to do with good roads."

"Down in Kentucky it was learned several years ago that roads in the mountain districts were so bad most of the time it was only occasionally the children could go to school. So we took the matter up. Through our efforts the government laid one mile of good road to teach the mountaineers how a road should be built. Then the men built the rest of it. Now the children can go to school all the year. So you see it is quite an important thing for children that we should have good roads. In most parts of the country the automobiles are taking care of this for us but there is still considerable for us to do."

WESTFIELD WILL HAVE FOOD EXHIBIT

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Arrangements have been made by members of board of health, the board of trade and local merchants for a pure food exhibit to begin June 2.

The committee in charge is as follows: Charles J. Little, Joseph D. Cade, Luther H. Beals, L. B. Allyn, Frank R. Hitchcock, William J. Chapman, John R. King and Robert C. Loomis.

FISH BUILDING CONTRACT LET

Contract for the administration building on the South Boston fish pier has been awarded to Tyson, Wear & Marshall Co., for \$400,000. The plans, as drawn by Henry F. Keyes, architect, are for a three-story brick, concrete and terra cotta building with a steel frame. The interior will include a large exchange hall, two stories in height and offices for the New England fish exchange, ice and towboat companies.

TOWN ADOPTS ELECTRIC LIGHTS

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—For the first time in its history a portion of South Lynnfield is being lighted by electricity. Lights have been installed on Salem and Locust and Monroe streets and others are to be put in. The town has entered into a five-year contract with the Peabody municipal plant and Lynnfield Center will soon be lighted by current from the Reading municipal plant.

MAYOR BARRY TO BE A GUEST

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge and Prof. George C. Whipple of the Harvard engineering department will be guests of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association which June 2 holds its annual meeting at the Colonial Club, Cambridge. Professor Whipple's address on "Municipal Sanitation" will be illustrated by stereopticon slides.

SMITH HEARS BELLOIT PRESIDENT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Rev. Edward D. Eaton, president of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., gave the address at a public meeting of the Field and Forest Club in the Pierce building, Copple square, tonight.

the new addition of the city and many new concrete walks are to be laid. Hence, with this general prosperity, the residence districts also are becoming more attractive.

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ONE MILLION FOR NEW METHODIST PRINTING HOUSE

Methodist Church in Canada Plans to Erect Six-Story Structure for Publications

TORONTO, Ont.—Within two years a six-story \$1,000,000 steel and terra cotta building will stand at Queen, Richmond and John streets. This was assured recently, when the book and publishing committee of the Methodist church decided to call for bids for structure.

The site will have 230 feet frontage on Queen street, 220 feet on John, and the building will have 133 feet on Queen, 221 on John and 232 on Richmond. The main entrance will be on Queen street. Provision will be made for five stories on the street floor, and besides the book and periodical printing plant and the church quarters there will be a number of offices to let.

The building will be six stories in height, and allowance will be made for the addition of four others. Gray terra cotta will probably be the material used. The structure is to be steel and will be fireproof. No figures as to the cost were given out, but the total expenditure will likely reach at least \$1,000,000. When completed the present quarters in the Wesley building on Richmond street will be vacated in favor of the new building.

SUFFRAGISTS' ACTS PLANNED FROM OUTSIDE

LONDON—Suffragette outrages continue, and there seems to be no doubt that organization for the commission of these was outside the headquarters in Kingsway and that the raid has done nothing to prevent them.

Meantime, the government are undoubtedly making representations to France with a view to the expulsion of Christabel Pankhurst from Paris, on the ground that the right of political asylum has been vitiated by the use of that asylum for furtherance of a criminal campaign in England. If the French foreign office takes this view Christabel Pankhurst could be expelled in 48 hours.

FRANCE HONORS DR. A. H. BROOKS

WASHINGTON—Dr. Alfred H. Brooks of the United States geographical survey has received the Conrad Maltebrun gold medal, which is the annual gift of the Societe de Geographie de France, the oldest geographical society in the world.

The winner of the award has been in charge of the investigation of mineral resources in Alaska for several years, and was notified of his distinction by M. Le Baron Huile of Paris, secretary-general of the society.

BACK STAMPING DISCONTINUED

WASHINGTON—"The back stamping" of all mail, excepting registered and special delivery letters, has been ordered discontinued by the postoffice department. Postmaster-General Burleson believes the time saved will expedite delivery, very often by as much as the time between two deliveries.

CLUB TO HEAR TALK ON BIRDS

"The Birds of Boston" is the subject of a talk to be given by Harace Taylor at a public meeting of the Field and Forest Club in the Pierce building, Copple square, tonight.

PEACE EFFORTS OF ALLIES AND TURKEY BEGIN

Greece and Serbia Are Objecting to Signing Treaty Because of the Territorial Dispute Being Waged With Bulgaria

DIVISION IN BELGRADE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The peace delegates are now all in London and today Sir Edward Grey will commence his interviews with them in the hopes of removing the objections of Greece and Serbia in particular to signing the preliminary peace treaty.

The real difficulty between Bulgaria and Serbia has been caused by the action of the powers in Albania.

The agreement arrived at previous to the war gave Bulgaria so large a share of Macedonia because northern Albania was allotted practically intact to Serbia.

When the powers insisted on the autonomy of Albania and Serbia was shorn of this territory she declared that a new factor had been introduced and that the situation had been fundamentally altered. As Bulgaria refused to recognize this and demanded her full rights under the treaty, Serbia proceeded to make common cause with Greece who was herself in conflict with Bulgaria over the delimitation of the boundary in the neighborhood of Salonika.

When Greece refused the overtures of Turkey and threw in her lot with the allies there was no time to make a definite treaty. She showed, however, her aims for the very first. Strategically her objective should have been Yanina, but she swung round the Gulf of Salonika on her right flank in the race with Bulgaria for the town of Salonika. This race she won by a few hours and in the absence of any treaty, possession being nine-tenths of the law she has clung to the port in spite of every effort of Bulgaria to oust her.

The result of all this is that Bulgaria finds much of the territory she regards as rightfully hers in possession of her allies and Greece and Serbia both object to giving way.

In the case of Serbia the treaty provides for arbitration by Russia, but Russia knowing that her decision, whatever it may be, will give umbrage in Belgrade or Sofia, possibly in both, is delaying that decision, with the result that the situation is being anything but improved.

As a matter of fact, there is an internal dispute going on in Belgrade as to the Serbian attitude. The radicals favor an agreement with Bulgaria, so as to bind together the great Slav power in the Balkans. The conservatives look to a rapprochement with Austria in the attempt to create a great Serb power which would inevitably grow in hostility to the Slavs of Bulgaria. The result of the struggle between these parties will largely influence the future of the Balkans and may be a deciding factor in the present entanglement.

PROGRESSIVES HUSTLE AS TIME IS EXTENDED

Extension of the time in which party enrolments may be changed in Boston has been made to 10 o'clock tonight, and as a result the Progressive party leaders are urging members of their party who have not enrolled to take advantage of the extended opportunity to do so. The Boston election commissioners have arranged to keep open office until 5 p. m. today, and from 6 to 10 p. m. tonight.

Closing time Saturday showed 707 Progressives enrolled for the city of Boston. Of this number 636 were formerly Republicans and 71 Democrats.

Returns of the Progressive enrollment from other cities of the state up to the same hour showed the following: Brockton 98, Cambridge 124, Chelsea Fall River 76, Fitchburg 30, Gloucester 26, Haverhill 26, Holyoke 375, Lowell 70, Malden 500, Marlboro 37, New Bedford 21, Newburyport 3, Newton 130, North Adams 0, Northampton 0, Pittsfield 75, Quincy 85, Somerville 255, Springfield, Woburn 13, Worcester 90.

UNIONISTS MAKE NOTABLE WIN IN NEWMARKET

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Newmarket election is a great win on paper for the Unionists. A liberal majority of 799 has been converted into a Unionist majority of 851. If it had come as one of a series of defeats the disaster would have been serious one for the government but there has been nothing in a by-election of late months to indicate anything in the nature of a landslide. Numerous explanations have been given of the Unionist success, but the tendency seems to be to attribute Liberal rout mainly to the unpopularity of the insurance act. Actual figures were: Denison Pender 5251; George Nicholls, 4400.

Wisconsin Shows New School Idea Method

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Pittsburgh, Pa.



J. S. KUHN

James S. Kuhn has been prominently identified with Pittsburgh banking institutions for more than 40 years and has held many positions of trust and responsibility during this period. He began his business career as a clerk in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was subsequently president, but went to the First National Bank of McKeesport as cashier in 1875.

In that year he became interested in the construction of several gas plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in 1882 he successfully undertook the financing and construction of a water works plant in Hornellsville, N. Y. Other plants were constructed and the business, having developed rapidly, was incorporated in 1886 as the American Water Works & Guarantee Company, which today controls and operates public utility corporations in 18 states and has a capital of \$20,000,000.

Mr. Kuhn has served continuously as the president of this company. He is also president of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings; chairman of the board of directors of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc.; president of the First National Bank of McKeesport, and vice-president of the West Penn Traction Company. In addition, he is a director of the First Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, the First National Bank of Allegheny, the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and the United Coal Company. The companies with which Mr. Kuhn is identified have issued securities totaling many millions and there has never been a single day's delay in the payment of interest and principal on maturing obligations.

MR. WILLIAMS GETS COMMISSION
FRANKFORT, Ky.—J. E. Williams, elected judge of McCreary county last November, was commissioned recently by Governor McCreary.



J. B. SHEA

J. B. Shea is vice-president of the Joseph Horne Company store, Pittsburgh, Pa., and he and A. H. Burchfield are the directing heads of this prominent and successful department store. Mr. Shea is an old line Pittsburgher, his father and grandfather having been Pittsburghers before him. He is a college man, having graduated from Princeton University (where he is now one of the board of trustees) in 1885, and upon coming out of college he worked for several years with the old firm of Lang & Company, who at that time ran the Vulcan Forge & Iron Works (now the Lockhart Iron & Steel Co.) at McKees Rocks.

Later Mr. Shea became connected with the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, which at that time was the wholesale department of the Joseph Horne Company business. He eventually became the president of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, which he left later and came into the retail end of the business. It is a rather interesting fact that the men at the head of the Joseph Horne Company business today are the sons of the original proprietors. Mr. Durbin Horne, the president, is the son of Joseph Horne. Mr. Shea is the son of C. B. Shea. A. H. Burchfield and W. H. Burchfield are sons of A. P. Burchfield. These three men were the founders and developers of the present organization.

CUBA LIMITS FLAG DISPLAY
HAVANA, Cuba.—Display of foreign flags except over consulates and legations, even though the Cuban colors are also shown, has been prohibited by Mayor Freyre. Heretofore railway offices, banks, many stores and residences made a display on holidays, especially the British and American residents.

NEW HAVEN IS ARRAIGNED BY JOS. B. EASTMAN

Associate of Louis D. Brandeis
Styles Railroad's Methods as "Prodigal and Wasteful"

WASHINGTON.—Before the interstate commerce commission Atty. Joseph B. Eastman has submitted a further brief in the summing up of the investigation of rates, classifications, regulations and practices of the New England railroads.

In his brief, Mr. Eastman argued from the evidence produced at the series of hearings conducted for the commission in Boston that the New Haven Company "has in recent years, used immense amounts of capital in acquiring, at grossly extravagant and wasteful prices, securities of steamship, trolley, railroad and other properties."

"That the New Haven has provided for the construction of new railroad lines upon prodigal and wasteful terms. That it has spent large sums of money for political and legislative purposes in a manner open to severe criticism."

"That it has attempted to disguise and conceal the consequences of its extravagance and waste by neglecting adequate provision against the depreciation of its properties by a confusing and at times misleading system of bookkeeping, and by complicated and intricate transactions with its numerous subsidiary companies."

"That its extravagance and waste has been made possible by loose corporation laws and lack of proper supervision in certain states in which it operates and by evasion or disregard of the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

"That the lack of public supervision and proper publicity in regard to the affairs of certain of its subsidiary companies deprives investors and the general public of the information in regard to this great transportation system to which they are rightfully entitled."

Mr. Eastman, who is secretary of the Boston Public Franchise League, has been interested in the railroad investigation as an attorney for the people and was associated with Louis D. Brandeis at the recent interstate commerce hearing in Boston.

PROSECUTOR OF NEW HAVEN NAMED

AUSTIN, Tex.—W. Gregory, an attorney, announced at a dinner given for him by friends Saturday night, that he had accepted the appointment of special counsel of the United States attorney general's department to conduct the case of the government against the Mellen railroads.

Mr. Gregory's law firm assisted the state of Texas in prosecuting the anti-trust suits against the Standard Oil Company and the Walter Pierce Company a few years ago.

LABOR THANKS COUNCILORS

Members of several Boston labor unions Sunday passed resolutions thanking Councilors McGregor and Collins for their votes against the appointment of Prison Commissioner Randall.

State University to Receive Those Coming From All Over United States Who Wish to Study System Which Unites Capital, Labor and Laws for Children

HAVING been made practical, to a very large extent, in the state where it originated, "the Wisconsin idea," which aims at bringing education, legislation and industry into concrete relationship, is now attracting notice in the farther away sections of the United States where the problem of capital and labor still calls for much study.

The University of Wisconsin, apparently, has been very successful in its extension work, teaching how fair laws, a public conscience and readiness to assist all cooperate for the good of the majority. But outside the commonwealth the operation of "The Wisconsin Idea" is not yet understood as it ought to be. And for that reason the university has made ready to welcome various delegations from eastern cities, sent out for the purpose of investigating.

In New England there is considerable interest shown in what the people of Wisconsin have accomplished through legislation that enables educational institutions to work hand in hand with the industrial commission and the manufacturing and labor interests. The difference in population, however, between a state like Massachusetts and Wisconsin, may have a considerable bearing on how the measure would operate in the East, according to some New England investigators.

Richard K. Conant, secretary of the Massachusetts state child labor committee, is of the opinion that caution should be exercised in arriving at conclusions. "There is no denying, of course, that the Wisconsin idea is a capital one," Mr. Conant expressed himself, when approached on the subject of the value to New Englanders of a study of education, capital and labor conditions in the West.

"Madison, Wis., rises as an object lesson for legislative work that seems to benefit the majority. It is certainly an excellent idea for chambers of commerce everywhere to investigate conditions at the source from which ideas making for progress originate. Prof. John R. Commons, who heads the Wisconsin industrial commission, has evidently been able to follow out a policy that operates satisfactorily in that part of the country. I am quite certain that whoever goes to Madison for the purpose of obtaining data at first hand will weigh well the difference that must exist where the working element is so large in numbers as in Massachusetts. The fact is, it is one thing to have laws covering industrial conditions, and another to enforce them. What we need most here is to put our industrial measures, legally adopted, into effect."

Robert G. Valentine, former commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, and now residing in Boston where he devotes his time to problems of capital and labor that need adjustment, expressed himself as fully in favor of what Wisconsin is accomplishing with its industrial commission.

Like Mr. Conant, Mr. Valentine believes that the Wisconsin labor law which restricts children from 14 to 16 years to an eight-hour day's work should be passed here. Mr. Conant declared on this point that the argument of textile manufacturers to the contrary did not hold good. In Ohio and other manufacturing states where the eight-hour law prevails, textile makers had not discharged the juvenile help as Massachusetts manufacturers said would be the case here should an eight-hour day law be passed.

That John R. Commons, the chairman of the Wisconsin commission, is leading authority on the commission works, there can hardly be two opinions. What Professor Commons has to say about this work assumes twofold significance at the present time when many investigators are turning toward Madison for advice and inspection on their own account.

General Principles Stated

"A year ago," Professor Commons said recently, "I discussed the legislation which had just been enacted, creating the industrial commission of Wisconsin. At that time its problems were vaguely understood. We have now had practically a year and a half of experience and, while we think we have been successful during that time, we are by no means convinced that the method is applicable to all states in quite the form in which we have adopted it. But there are certain general principles which, at the present stage of labor law and labor law enforcement, seem to be applicable in all states."

Professor Commons then told how the commission had been modeled after some great private corporation. Its work was, in effect, to act as a sort of intermediary between the employers and employees of the state on the one hand and the Legislature and the court on the other.

"The state of Wisconsin," Professor Commons declared, "has practically said to the employers of that state: We are not going any longer to enact laws specifying what you shall do. We are going to repeal all that class of legislation. But every employer who owns or operates physical property on which workmen are employed for the sake of profit, must protect and safeguard . . . his employees. We are not going to tell you how to do this, but we are going to appoint a commission of three to work with you, and work out the necessary devices by which it shall be done."

"In other words, the state of Wisconsin does what the United States Steel Corporation or the International Harvester Company does to its various superinten-

dents scattered over the country. The industrial commission, appointed under the law, is, however, not an expert body in the usual sense of the word; in the law there are no stipulations or classifications whatever as to who shall be members."

Professor Commons said further that the idea of the commission, as finally developed, is to have the employers of the state themselves work out rules which will help in carrying out provisions of the law for the protection of employees. Workmen are also held liable in case they fail to take advantage of safeguards instituted.

The chairman of the Wisconsin industrial commission believes, however, that the desire for home rule and the dislike for being governed by experts is likely to cause some difficulty in the future. He thinks that the Legislature of Wisconsin will eventually take another step or two in advance by subjecting individual members of the commission to the recall of the people and by requiring the commissioners to appear before the Legislature to answer questions.

Charles McCarthy, chief of the Wisconsin legislative reference department, and for more than 10 years legislative librarian of the state, has perhaps had greater opportunity than any other man in Wisconsin to watch the development of the educational idea in its relation to the welfare of the people. Mr. McCarthy last year embodied his impressions in his book, "The Wisconsin Idea." What he has to say about "Educational Legislation" carries a message of wide import, and at the present day its lesson is not likely to be lost on educators and industrial experts the country over.

"University extension," Mr. McCarthy writes, "has long been connected with colleges but such has been the aristocratic influences of education and there are no greater aristocrats found anywhere than in education; that it has diminished in other states until it has become simply a name."

"The increasing spirit in Wisconsin demanded that the university should serve the state and all of its people and that it should be an institution for all the people within the state and not merely for the few who could send their sons and daughters to Madison; thus was brought about the establishment of the extension division about five years ago."

Mr. McCarthy shows how the distinctive feature of this department of the university is that it has a faculty, an administration, and appropriation of its own. For that purpose it spends annually \$125,000.

Under the older system of university extension a professor gave part of his time at the university and delivered a few sporadic lectures in the field. Under the new extension arrangement, professors of the highest rank are sent out into villages, towns and factories as practically traveling teachers, meanwhile bringing the students in the field in touch with the university by means of correspondence studies. There are several centers of stations from which the work can expand into surrounding localities established throughout the state for this work. General divisions with regular faculties are formed at the university, notably in engineering, mathematics, drawing, business administration and in some degree languages. Mr. McCarthy admits that this is nothing exceptional new except that it is obvious that the state can do more than can any private enterprise. He says that private enterprise must always look to its dividend, while the state can well afford to invest vast sums of money in such a cause.

Speaking of industrial education, Mr. McCarthy says: "Industrial education has been placed under the supervision of an industrial education board to be composed of three employers of labor and three skilled employees, the state superintendent of public instruction, the dean of the extension division of the university and the dean of the college of engineering at the university. Hereafter every child employed between the ages of 14 and 16 will have to attend school for five hours a week out of the time of the employer. Instead of concentrating upon a few costly trade schools, the plan is to build up a great system of industrial education for those actually in work; to do something, where nothing has been done to help all the workers; that is, the German continuation school in all its essentials has been incorporated into the school system of Wisconsin."

"The whole system is maintained by a special tax and has a special administrative board, as above described, in order that the boy and girl who is actually working may have as good a chance as the boy or girl who does not have to work but can attend high school or college."

Examined as to its various ramifications, the Wisconsin idea, embodied in what is now actually being done in that state, should claim the undivided attention of all who care to delve into the method in which the western commonwealth is applying this idea of cooperation between the university and the people.

Madison alone, however, cannot furnish the answer to questions likely to be asked. It will necessitate going into the country districts, to follow professors to where they labor with the young people in shop or field. It would appear that such industrial pilgrimages as are now planned must furnish something essentially valuable to those who take the trouble to investigate for themselves.

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The smart coat of the season for beach, mountain and porch wear; destined largely to replace sweaters.

Made of all-wool golf cloths with velvet or ratine collar and cuffs, patch pockets and novel buttons.

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They follow the Bulgarian, Balkan and box modes, with convertible collars.

8.50, 11.75, 13.75, 19.75 and 22.50

Everything new finds an immediate showing here. We are in fact, as well as in name, a specialty house.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HONOR GREATER THAN PAY

"Of course you are a patriot?"
"Beyond a doubt," replied the village postmaster. "If you knew anything about the work of this office you'd know it takes a first class patriot to be a fourth class postmaster."—Washington Star.

GAVE THEM PLEASURE

His speech in deep accents was heard to ascend.
His language was forceful and stately.
It wasn't of any effect in the end.
But it pleased his constituents greatly.
—Spokane Chronicle.

EXCEPTION TO RULE

"The Declaration of Independence says that all men are born equal."
"How absurd," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins. "The idea of assuming that the Smiths' baby could be compared to ours!"—Spokane Chronicle.

APPLYING HIS TALENT

"What is your son doing now?"
"Playing the piano in a moving picture show."
"I shouldn't think you would want him to do that."
"I don't, but when a chap has a musical education he's got to do something with it, hasn't he?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THEN THEY KEEP BUSY

Some men spend their time thinking up reasons why others fail; the wise men called the vampire.—New York Sun.

devote all their time to thinking up ways by which they can succeed.—Detroit Free Press.

FINANCIAL TERM

Belle—What's call money?
Nell—I guess it's what the fellows spend on the violets and chocolate-candy boxes they bring with them.—Baltimore American.

A GREAT DESIRE

Oh, what purpose rings to me!
Oh, what beauty sings to me!
Oh, what gladness fills the air
In the meadows way out there.
That I'd give my heart to know
How to teach the world to go!
—Baltimore Sun.

APPLIED ENTHUSIASM

"I understand Smythe is very successful."
"Yes, he goes in for business just like some people go in for baseball."—St. Paul Dispatch.

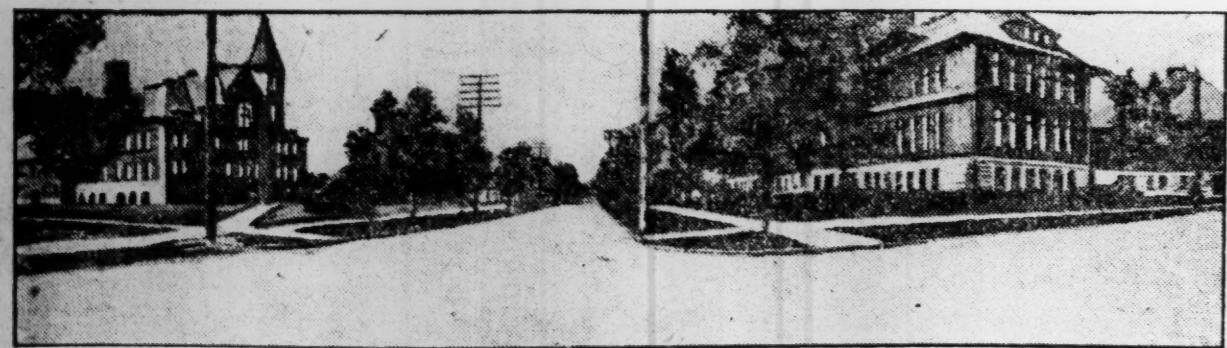
UNABLE TO AGREE

"Is your daughter musical?"
"Well," replied Mr. Cumrox, "she seems so in conversation, but when she sings opinions differ."—Washington Star.

WHAT SHE LEARNED

Stella—Did you understand the game?
Bella—I don't remember much, except that it was all settled by a man they called the vampire.—New York Sun.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL GIVES MUSKEGON EDUCATIONAL PRESTIGE



Muskegon high and Hackley manual training schools, where practical branches are provided for girls and boys

Institution Where Instruction in Trades Is Given to Boys and Domestic Arts to Girls Is Popular and Effective

ADVANTAGES ENJOYED

MUSKEGON, Mich.—A city having note for its educational advantages, and especially its splendid manual training schools, is the city of Muskegon. The Muskegon high school and Hackley manual training school rank high. There are four blocks of property, on one of which stands the high school building, the training school and gymnasium on another, the third and largest block equipped for the athletic field and the last used for athletic practice.

The usual course of study is carried on in the high school, but it is in the training school that the unusual features are shown. The training school is an endowed one, having been left a considerable sum of money by Charles H. Hackley, a pioneer of the city and a man of the one-time lumber interests.

The manual training school has 23 actual class rooms, an assembly room seating more than 700 persons, and 24 teachers, including the instructors in the physical work. Three large rooms

are devoted to drawing, the free-hand drawing room and two drafting rooms, where the pupil makes accurate details from which he works in the shops.

In the department of fine and liberal arts the pupils are taught appreciation of art through the making of free-hand brush painting, colored crayon work, charcoal sketches, the study of color schemes, out-of-door sketching and correct lettering. Here the wood cuts are designed which afterward are finished in the print shop. Leather work, pottery and metal work are taken up in this department.

The print shop, where the school paper and all stationery and pamphlets used in the buildings are printed, has two printing presses, and routing, stapling and cutting machines.

In the domestic art department the girls are taught sewing; the making of simple articles, dress making—including the cutting of the pattern—hat trimming, crocheting and all kinds of embroidery.

In the domestic science course pupils are taught all plain and fancy cookery, marketing, laundry work, bed making, sanitation, emergencies, household management and dietetics.

There is a fully equipped foundry in the school where forging and metal molding is done, and there are four wood working and cabinet making rooms with teachers in attendance.

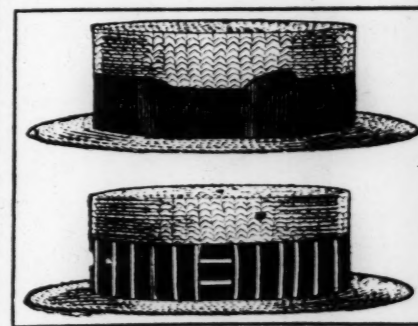
The gymnasium, which has a girls' and boys' instructor and assistant, has two separate drilling rooms, a swimming pool with showers and dryers attached, dressing rooms and lockers. Here the boys are instructed in football, basketball and all athletics. The girls also have basketball, games, esthetic and folk dancing, and lighter gymnastics.

The pupils in Muskegon high school and Hackley manual training school number over eight hundred and the enrollment steadily increases because of the school's advantages. There is a splendid enthusiasm among the pupils and the backing given the many school undertakings is as earnest as that usual at a good college.

The Muskegon buildings are among those several high school buildings, erected during the past few years, which rival in beauty of architecture the handsome public buildings at Washington. Nearly every branch of study and craft is taught in these schools by teachers who have spent years in specializing on the one particular branch for which their abilities and taste are best suited.

The Muskegon manual training department is pushing to the front in the school world. As a rule there are more girls who finish the course than boys, but the teaching of the trades has held the interest of boys and kept them longer than they would otherwise have remained.

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LECTURE

LECTURE

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IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston

Tuesday Evening, May 20, 1913, at Eight O'Clock

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GAY RIBBONS ON NEW PARASOLS

Among the smartest materials for parasol purposes are the taffeta moires, which are called into use by the vogue of moire coats, dresses and suits. A particularly good style now being shown is in Saxe blue with a black velvet border, says the Kansas City Times.

Fancy printed and broadened silks continue to be well liked. As above indicated, the use of fancy ribbons is limited only by the scarcity in the more desirable styles.

Some very hand-some parasols are shown in plain gold and in gold embroidered silk. Plain chamoise numbers are in high esteem.

Among the shapes that are recognized leaders is the one having evenly gathered gores. This style is equally successful in tailored and in dressy effects.

Another shape that stands forth prominently is a cross between the much-tubed style and the style having flexible turn-down tips on the East Indian order. In colors Saxe blue, hunter's green and telegram, Saxe, king's and Copenhagen blues are among the leaders.

Mustard is one of the best liked novelty shades.

Blacks and whites are fairly successful.

FINGER MARKS

My paint becomes finger-marked, and the constant washing with soap and water removes the paint as well as the dirt marks, writes a contributor to the New York Press. I have found the following method very much better: Rub the marks with a damp cloth on which a little paraffin has been poured, then polish with a clean duster. This is very good and does not injure the paint.

SECRET OUT ABOUT THE BLUING

Explanation of iron rust on fabrics

THE incorrect use of bluing seriously impairs the life and strength of white materials. Witness the frequent result of sending a perfectly good garment to an outside steam laundry. After a few wearings we discover that the whole fabric is brittle and beginning to tear everywhere, and we say "they must use chemicals; that is why our clothes are ruined."

Perhaps at the same time that you send your fancy things out to be laundered, you have been washing your household articles at home, and to your utter surprise you find that your sheets are behaving in the same way, says the Modern Priscilla. You are positive you have used no chemicals, yet there is a hole eaten away in one of your best pillow cases, and, worse still, you are unable to account for a big spot of iron rust which stares at you from the center of one of your best sheets. Sometimes, too, you imagine that your clothes look almost yellow, yet you know you have blued them and they ought to look white. If you have used only soap and water and bluing, then what is it that is eating holes in your fine linen tablecover? In answer to these questions let me explain a simple bit of household chemistry.

When clothes have been thoroughly washed with hot soap suds and water, they are put into a tub of fresh water to rinse. As a general rule they are rinsed but once, and then plunged into a tub of blue water. Have you ever stopped to consider what is expected of that blue water? If the clothes are not as thoroughly clean as they might be "the blue water will make them white!" Let us find out what has been happening to those clothes since they were first put into the soapy water.

To begin with, soap for laundry use is a compound of fatty acids, combined with an alkali, such as soda or potash. When these soaps are dissolved by the

HOW TO SAVE ON ELECTRICITY

Size and arrangement of lamps to be considered

WITH electricity in such general use, there is often a great tendency to waste, whether it is a question of light, power or heat. The practice of economy is encouraged by companies furnishing electricity, and in the home especially it is possible to save considerable on the lighting and heating bill if certain precautions are taken.

It is a mistaken notion that electric companies desire to have their customers use as much electricity as possible, regardless of the fact that there is waste. If care is shown in one direction in using, it is likely that there will be a more general utilization of electricity for other household purposes. One way to practise economy is to have plenty of switches located in convenient places, so that the light can be readily turned on or off.

There are a number of lamps which make for economic use of electricity. Frequently, smaller lamps can be used to much better advantage than larger ones.

Where a new home is under consideration, and electricity is planned for illumination, the advice is frequent now that it is best not to leave the whole matter to the architect, but to have some skilled electrician have a direct hand in the arrangement of lamps, etc. After the house is occupied it is often found that the lamps need changing or that additional lights are necessary. The architect is frequently too prone to look only for artistic effect in respect to lamp fixtures and placement. Artistic effect is well enough, but is, after all, a secondary feature. Good lighting is wanted first of all.

Advice furnished by an electrical ex-

pert who has had much experience with house lighting is as follows:

1. Always use a shade or reflector with a lamp; that is, a bare lamp, which produces a glare, especially when near the level of the eye, should never be employed without a protecting device.

2. When possible mount the lamps high so as to be out of the ordinary line of the eye.

3. If the ceiling of your room is low, use two or three small lamps rather than one large lamp; if the ceiling is high, larger lamps may be used. Metal filament lamps are made in a large variety of sizes suiting them to practically all conditions in the home.

4. Reflectors are designed for given sizes of lamps. If you use a 40-watt lamp secure a 40-watt size reflector. Always use the reflector holder which is designed for the particular lamp in question.

5. Do not forget that too much light may be as harmful as too little.

6. Keep the lamps and reflectors clean, because much larger losses of light due to dust and dirt occur than you would imagine.

When people have electricity in their homes, the cellar should be equipped with such a light. A small switch costs only a few cents, and can be so installed as to turn on the light in the cellar-way before venturing down the stairs. This lamp can easily be connected with a wall switch located in the kitchen. For those likely to forget to turn off lights, a "buzzer" installed on the circuit will prove a good reminder.

It is not economy to burn incandescent lamps long after they have seen their best day. It is cheaper to change the lamp when it is seen that the one in use no longer gives good service. Metal filament lamps are now considered the best for all purposes.

STRAWBERRIES KEPT WHOLE

ALLOW one pound of sugar and a half pound of red currant juice to a pound of not overripe strawberries. Boil the juice and the sugar together until the syrup is thick; then put in the fruit and boil gently for about 20 minutes, when the berries will be sufficiently cooked; clear the scum off gently; pour off the contents of the pan through a colander into a basin; put the juice again on the fire and boil for about half an hour. Put the fruit in a bowl and pour the juice into it; turn the juice again into the pan and boil till the juice will jelly, when a little is put on a plate. Place the berries in jars, cover entirely with boiling juice; when cold, finish in the usual way. If preferred water may be substituted for the currant juice.—Mothers Magazine.

EASY DESSERT

Chocolate cream, served in stemmed glasses with whipped cream, is an easily prepared dessert, says the New Haven Journal Courier. To make it, soak three tablespoonsful of granulated gelatin in cupful of cold water 20 minutes. Melt two ounces of chocolate over hot water, add a quarter of a cupful of granulated sugar, two tablespoonsful of boiling water and a little salt; stir smooth and add a quart of milk. Beat five egg yolks with half a cupful of sugar and add gradually to the milk, cooking until a smooth custard results. Add the soaked gelatin and two tablespoonsful of vanilla and pour in a bowl to harden.

WASHING FLUID

One 10 cent can potash or lye dissolved in one gallon boiling water, add 5 cents worth salts of tartar, 5 cents worth lump ammonia, three tablespoons borax. Then bottle. To one pail of water use three tablespoons of fluid and to four pails of water one half bar of soap cut small. Put in boiler. Soak clothes over night in cold water. Next morning put them into the water in boiler, while cold, and let boil well. The soap and fluid will have removed most of the dirt, says Los Angeles Express. Used in the above proportions the fluid is not as injurious as rubbing.

HAVE STRONG BAG

Do not have a frail, light-colored fancy laundry bag for your wash woman to take with her. For this purpose make one out of some very strong black cotton goods, and line it with hop sacking, says the Washington Herald. Sew up a long doubled strip of the goods a half inch wide and fasten the center of this strip to the top of the bag, so that you can wind round and round and tie securely, as a housekeeper ties the top of a flour sack. This bag will stand hard wear.

THESE DESSERTS EASY TO MAKE

Puddings, pancakes and gingerbread

THE Christian Advocate prints a number of recipes for simple desserts which many housekeepers may be glad to have. They are here reproduced:

Wheat pudding—Put one half cupful of any of the prepared white preparations, about the same quantity of sugar, a generous half cupful of seeded raisins and a bit of ground cinnamon into a pudding dish with two quarts of milk. Put in oven, cover and bake about two hours or until thickened, stirring occasionally as the top begins to brown. When nearly done, stop stirring and let it brown nicely on top. Cool and serve with cream.

Corn starch and fig dessert—Make a plain corn-starch pudding. Have ready some figs that have been stewed gently for two or three hours, and serve the pudding covered with the stewed figs instead of milk or cream. Stewed raisins may be used in place of the figs.

Irish moss blanc-mange—One quart of milk, four tablespoonsful of Irish moss and a little salt. Wash the moss in several waters and pick it over carefully. Put in a stew pan with the milk and a pinch of salt and bring to the boiling point. Then simmer a few moments or until it thickens when dropped on a cold plate. Strain and pour in a large mold or in individual molds dipped in cold water. Set in the refrigerator to harden and serve with cream and sugar.

Tapioca cream—In a double boiler cook one pint of milk and one heaping tablespoonful of granulated tapioca until the latter is clear. Add four tablespoonsful of sugar and the yolk of one egg well beaten. Cook till it coats the spoon. Remove from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and half as much lemon and the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Beat it into the custard, pour into glasses for serving and set aside to become cold.

O K gingerbread—Into a mixing bowl put one and a half cupfuls of sifted flour, one half cupful of brown sugar, three fourths of a teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg, one fourth

ONE OF PRETTY NEW FOULARDS

Model suitable for other fabrics

THE fouldards this season are charming. Sprays of flowers make the designs for many of the prettiest, and this



gown shows one with a gray ground and white daisies. The collar and belt are of green to match the leaves of the flowers, and the whole effect is pretty. The blouse is made in the surplice style that is very much liked just now and a frill of lace gives a dainty finish. The skirt is cut in two pieces and overlapped at the front and the back.

Even the busiest woman can find time to make the gown, for there are very few seams to be sewed up and very little time is required. The fouldard suits the design beautifully, but so also do many other fabrics. It would be very serviceable developed in serge, it would be both attractive and useful in ratine, it could be made from either messaline or crepe de chine to be fashionable, or if something simpler is wanted, it can be utilized for any one of the pretty cotton fabrics of which there are numbers.

The long, plain sleeves unquestionably make a feature of the spring but they are not the only ones, and, if the three quarter ones are preferred, the sleeves can be cut off and finished with cuffs.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 21 for the collar, 3/4 yard of lace 6 inches wide for the revers, 2 yards of narrow lace for the sleeve frills, 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for the separate chemise that can be worn when high neck is desired; the skirt will need 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 17 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse (7605) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7559) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SUN HATS OF LINEN OR PIQUE

There is nothing more becoming to a child than the embroidered hat of linen or pique. At this season the busy mother is making the summer clothes for her little people. There are many pretty frocks and hats which are purchasable at the needlework departments already stamped in attractive designs. These can be embroidered in a surprisingly short space of time if a not too elaborate design is selected.

Pad the flower petals and leaves with darning cotton, running the stitches lengthwise. Cover this, using mercerized cotton of a medium weight, placing the stitches at right angles with the padding.

The edge of the hat is usually scalloped and buttonhole stitched, but if preferred, an edging of cambric embroidery, Irish crochet or cluny lace can be used. These dainty sun hats consist of two sections, the brim and tam-o'-shanter crown, which buttons to the brim.

This makes it an easy matter to launder the hats, since they lie perfectly flat when detached from the brim.

A prettier effect is produced if the hat is lined with a colored linen, which shows through the eyelets. The lining is cut the same size as the top and the two are buttonhole-stitched together at the outside and bound together at the head size.

Embroidery is the daintiest and most serviceable way of decorating these small hats, and for children the floppy brims are a most attractive protection from the sun.

MODES IN BRIEF

In millinery all black effects are fashionable, as are also all white effects.

For girls and little girls plain, strictly tailored coats are in good style.

The finest hats are of milan, while hemp is the Paris modiste's second choice.

Many simple three-quarter sack tailor coats have girdles of black satin ribbon. There are some short coats of chiffon or thin silk, to be worn with white lingerie frocks.

Little girls' coats have long revers and drooping shoulder seams, just like their mothers' coats.

The bordered silks and cotton crepes, voiles and marquisettes are among the loveliest of the spring materials.

The plainer dresses for little girls are made of nainsook, dotted swiss, mull, dimity, cotton crepes and marquisettes. —Philadelphia Times.

WAY TO COOK EGGS

Butter a platter, or similar dish, that will stand the heat. Then break onto it as many eggs as required. Around and between them place a "strip" of thick, sweet cream, dust sparingly with paprika and white pepper, adding salt after they are baked, as it would be apt to curdle the cream if added first. Bake for two minutes. (They will cook more after being removed from oven.) Are delicious, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express.

EVENING COATS

Evening coats for young girls are made of nets, silk, crepes, ninons embroidered in silver, pearls and moonlight beads, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The body of the coat is often set into a deep hem of broad satin or ribbon well below the hips. This gives that effect of restrained fullness which is a feature of the present fashions.

STRAWBERRIES IN DESSERTS

Luscious fruit best served in simplest way

THE strawberry is at its best when served in the simplest way. It has such a unique, delightful flavor that it is a culinary blunder to combine it with anything that hides it. Strawberry salads are not only anomalies, but an extravagance also, for the flavor of the berries is wasted, according to the New York Tribune.

The only kind of strawberry "salad" worthy of mention is that delicious concoction known by the French as a "macedoine," where strawberries are dressed with whipped cream and combined with other fruits that assist in either accentuating or absorbing (not hiding) their unique flavor. A bowlful of bananas and strawberries mixed together is delicious when dressed with whipped cream and liberally sprinkled with cocoanut.

It is in combination with whipped cream that the strawberry attains perfection. To bring out its full flavor no other addition is needed, except sugar, if the fruit is slightly acid. If the berries that are now in market, which come from the South, are sprinkled with sugar and allowed to stand half an hour or more in a sunny window before serving, they will be mellow and more

like the thoroughly ripened fruit that will come a little later from nearby gardens.

The great chefs use this pastoral combination of strawberries and cream as a foundation for many of their most aristocratic desserts. Strawberry Bavarian cream and strawberry mousse, for example, are used as a base for many of the elaborate sweets that have graced the tables of royalty.

Unite the strawberries with plain layers of the plebeian biscuit and one has the alluring shortcake which has spread the fame of the American woman as a cook all over the world. In Tokio it is said that an American restaurant-keeper has made a fortune selling real American strawberry shortcake to the Japanese.

A plain strawberry pie becomes a festive dessert when ornamented with whipped cream tinted pink with the berry juice.

The ordinary cream puffs also take on a festive air when ornamented with a rosette of the rosy colored whipped cream and big, fresh berries.

A plain custard—a white cocoanut custard—is delicious with strawberry decoration.

BAKED ASPARAGUS WITH EGGS

Break into inch lengths and boil until tender in salted water. Turn into a buttered baking dish with a cup of cream sauce, break the required number of eggs over the top, dot with butter, dust with salt and white pepper, and bake until the eggs set.

FIG PUDDING (GRAHAM FLOUR)—Sift together into a bowl one and one half cups of graham flour, one half teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of soda, one half grated nutmeg, one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon; beat one egg, add one half cup each of molasses and sweet milk and one quarter cup of melted butter and stir into the dry ingredients; add a cup of figs chopped fine or one half cup each of currants and stoned raisins; steam two and one half hours; serve with hard sauce.

FIBER CORD

Two spools of fiber cord from over seas come fitted into a small leather basket-shaped holder, provided with a pair of shears. For tying up packages this cord is quite as attractive as ribbon and more durable, says the Newark News. The cord may be used, too, for tying bunches of flowers or for tying plants and shrubs to garden stakes. It comes in several colors.

The Summer Traveler Will Soon Be Moving East and West, North and South

If you are planning to go somewhere you may be rendered a real service by the Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department. For you may discover a shorter route, a pleasanter way. If this department may serve you we shall be pleased to do so free of charge. Through it reservations may be made at hotels, for train or boat, tickets purchased, routes planned, rates quoted, for the office performs all of the functions of a perfectly equipped Hotel and Travel Bureau. Its service, are free.

An inquiry from you will be met with careful attention and a ready response.

Church Clubs Plan to Assemble in 21st Annual Convention

CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA, TWIN CITIES OF ILLINOIS, GOING AHEAD

Former as Chief City and Latter as the Capital of Champaign County and State University Seat Are Important Centers

STILL SEEK ADVANCE

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Ill.—An abundant agricultural wealth and a great educational institution serve to make Champaign and Urbana, "Twin cities" with a combined population of 25,000, and Champaign county, with a population of 52,000, one of the most interesting localities in eastern Illinois.

This area includes a goodly portion of the very heart of a great agricultural district that is covered with very fertile and durable black drift soils. The district extends in a northeast and southwest direction through Illinois and western Indiana for 150 miles in length and about 80 miles in width.

It is regarded as significant that Champaign is the only town of the name in the United States, if not the world, and yet the term is found in the Bible, in Deuteronomy xi, 30, which signifies "level plains." Webster defines it as "a flat, open country." Both of these definitions convey a true meaning to the locality, as Champaign county lies in the midst of broad Illinois prairies. The country has a range of surface elevation from 655 to 820 feet above sea level with an average of 712 feet.

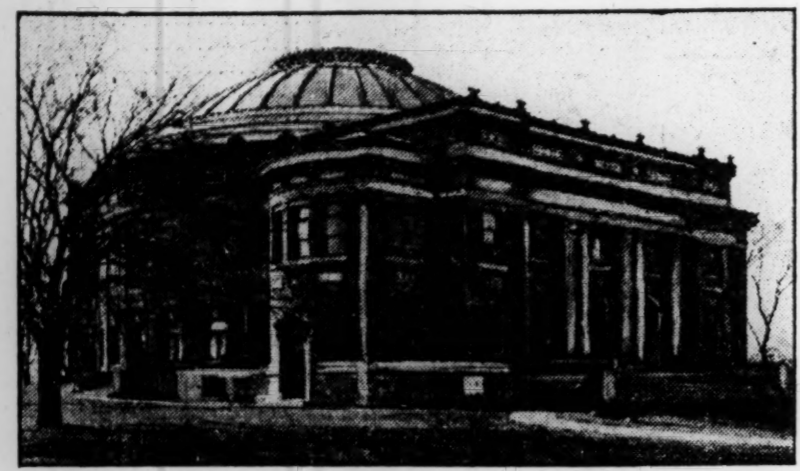
Farms Valuable

Champaign county is 36 miles from north to south, 27½ miles east and west, and contains 1008 square miles or 645,120 acres, of which about 614,000 acres are in agricultural use. The recent census indicates that there are 3757 farms with an average valuation of \$33,000, or a total of \$124,000,000. This was 124 per cent increase over the previous census. The valuation per acre of improved farm land varies from \$150 to \$200.

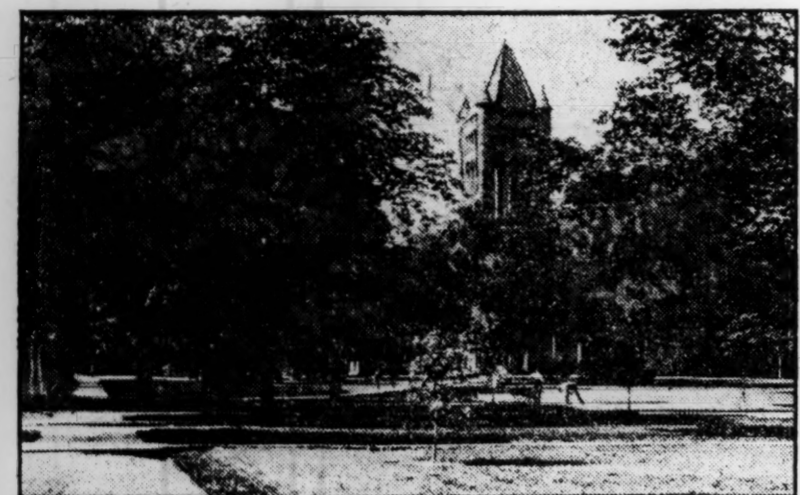
It has been stated upon governmental authority that Champaign county is the largest corn producing county in the world, from the standpoint of average yield per acre. About 300,000 acres of land, or 40 per cent of the total in agricultural use, is devoted to corn. The range of yield extends from 80 to 20 bushels, with the average of 46.9 bushels per acre, as compared to 35.9 bushels per acre for the state average. About 100,000 acres, or 26 per cent is devoted to oats; 24,000 acres, or 4 per cent, in wheat, and 44,000 acres, or 7 per cent, in clover. The total annual income from grain for the county is about \$14,000,000. Besides Urbana as the county seat and Champaign as the chief city, there are 45 towns and villages. Forty-four banks are located in these towns, of which 10 are in the "Twin cities." Of this number there are 14 national and state banks and 30 private banks, thus placing the county next to that of Cook, of which Chicago is the seat, as having the greatest number of banking institutions in the state.

Champaign-Urbana are centrally located with regard to the great middle West markets. They are 128 miles from Chicago, 157 miles from St. Louis, 118 miles from Indianapolis, and 100 miles from Peoria. There are more than 200 miles of steam and electric railroads in

ONE OF THE HANDSOME BUILDINGS



The Auditorium, one of the 45 structures on the university campus



Campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana, showing the library

the county, owned and operated by the Illinois Central, the New York Central lines, the Wabash, and the Illinois Traction System.

Cities Thriving

Champaign and Urbana are thriving and busy cities. There are many beautiful homes in both places. Champaign has two large, well kept parks and the Champaign County Club, located on Yankee ridge, southwest of the city, which commands a remarkable view of the prairies for many miles to the south and west. The club owns a beautiful house and an attractive golf course.

There is a fine postoffice building. The Masonic temple, recently completed, is considered one of the most imposing in the West. The Elks also have an attractive home. The First National Bank, the Trevett-Mattis Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, all have handsome buildings recently erected of Bedford stone. There are 37 miles of well paved streets, with five more in construction connecting both cities; the supply of pure water from deep wells is plentiful; the streets are well lighted with a new underground and overhead system of incandescent lights, both in cluster for the downtown area and in individual lights and on attractive posts for the residence portion; there is adequate street car service between the two cities.

Urbana has a beautiful brown sandstone court house, an attractive "Crys-

tal Lake" park and is especially notable for its numerous beautiful paved streets and dwellings.

University a Feature

The campus of the University of Illinois lies just within the corporate limits of the city of Urbana and midway between the city halls of two municipalities. It is more than one mile long and from two to five blocks wide. The land occupied by the university and its several departments embraces 225 acres, besides a farm of 480 acres. There are 45 buildings on the campus, the most beautiful of which are Lincoln hall, the Auditorium, Woman's building, Commerce building, Physics building, Transportation hall and the agricultural group.

Exceptional liberality of the state provided for an extraordinary growth of the university in the last ten years. The present enrollment is 5082 students. Up to 1913 the biennial appropriation for the institution amounted to about \$3,250,000, which has recently been replaced by a mill tax, which provides about \$4,500,000 for the biennium. The university is looked upon as being well equipped in all departments. The college of agriculture is doing a most useful work for the farming interests of the state, and its efforts are especially noticeable in the extensive agricultural activities of Champaign county.

The "Twin cities" are very pleasant and prosperous places, but both believe that they can be a better, busier and richer Champaign-Urbana.

terpreting its terms to builders, engineers, billposters and all others who might seek modification of the plan. It may be questioned whether it were desirable to have control over a city's growth centered in official hands. The beautiful cities of the world have, most of them, grown so. They have not been schemed and designed and coerced into some general form and made to keep to that form whatever exigency rose, or change of taste dictated. Paris and Berlin and Washington come as near as any in being "planned" cities, rather than cities whose general beauty or picturesqueness were undesignated. Yet the good looks of the "planned" cities grow where the unexpected and "happen-chance" beauties of such cities as London, Florence and New York do not tire. City planning represents an advance in city making. But it might very well become a process of narrowing and binding and "monotonizing" by the simple method of intrusting growth and development to some tradition and precedent-enclined bureau.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS—Plans have been made for an extremely interesting and profitable session of the Texas midcoast industrial congress when that body assembles in Cuero on May 27 for a two days' meeting. The subjects selected for discussion will appeal with especial force to the people of the midcoast country. Dairy-ing will have a prominent place on the program, being considered particularly important to this section of the state in connection with agriculture, and closely allied with this will be the production of forage crops, the construction of silos and other matters relating to the care of dairy cattle. Hog raising, diversification of crops, poultry production, the raising of fruits and nuts, and other subjects of equal importance will be discussed, and it is expected that the meeting will greatly promote interest in these industries. This is directly in line with what

the Express has long urged as the best method for making farming more remunerative and farm life more congenial, and it is hoped the Cuero meeting will attract others besides delegates from all parts of south and southwest Texas. Arrangements are being made for participation in the meeting by women, which is an excellent provision. The field for development of resources and of facilities, in the part taken by women as well as men, is almost unlimited and the organization under whose auspices the meeting will be held is just paying the way for centuries of greater usefulness. The midcoast congress has a great mission, a most useful one, and by encouraging the people in this part of the state to greater enterprise and activity it will promote their prosperity and their happiness.

PRESBYTERIANS HOPE TO ADJUST HERESY CHARGES

ATLANTA, Ga.—Business activities of the four main Presbyterian bodies in session here will be resumed this afternoon after a Sunday of evangelistic effort throughout this city.

The majority of the committee of the Northern Presbyterian Assembly, considering the adjustment of differences between the church and the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, will ask the assembly today for a continuation of the committee's work for one year. They express the belief that the charges of heresy against the faculty may be amicably settled by 1914.

El H. Perkins of Cleveland and John R. Davies of Philadelphia of the committee minority, declare that restoration of amicable relations between the church and seminary is impossible. Dr. Frank C. Montfort of Cincinnati, editor of a leading church organ, denounces the seminary, saying that the theology it teaches "denies the supernatural."

Delegates From All Over United States to Meet Here This Week—Church Unity Will Be the Principal Theme for Discussion by Delegates.

Church clubs of the United States are to hold their twenty-first national conference in Boston and Cambridge this week. The sessions begin Thursday morning and end Sunday afternoon when a public meeting will be held in Symphony hall. At this meeting a vested choir of 400 men and boys will sing. Addresses will be made.

"Church Ninty," will be the general theme of the conference on Thursday; a reception and dinner will be given to the delegates by the Episcopal Club of this state at the Hotel Somerset at 6:30 p. m.

Three business sessions will be held on Friday. At 9:15 the delegates will be guests of the Men's Club of Trinity church at a breakfast at the Hotel Brunswick.

The first session will be held in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, at 10:30 a. m., when the president's address, "What Is Christian Unity?" will be delivered by Lawrence B. Evans of Cambridge, head of the Episcopal Club of this state, followed by addresses on "The Fundamentals of Christian Unity," by Rathbone Gardner of Providence, R. I., and "The Church, the Various Conceptions of Its Nature and Functions," by George Zabriskie of New York.

After the 1 o'clock adjournment the delegates will be taken in automobiles to the parish house of Christ Church, Cambridge, where they will be the guests at lunch of the Cambridge parishes.

The second session will be held in Paine hall, Episcopal theological school, Cambridge. Samuel B. Capen of Boston will speak on "Christian Unity and Missions."

At 4 o'clock the delegates and their

friends will be the guests of the dean and faculty of the Episcopal theological school at a garden party.

The third session will be held at 8 p. m. in Paine hall, when discussion will follow addresses made by Mornay Williams of New York on "Fellowship in Christian Work as a Means of Attaining Unity," and "The World's Conference on Faith and Order" by Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me.

The itinerary of the third day follows: Fourth session, Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, 9 a. m., report of secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Chase of the Church Club of the diocese of Connecticut; reports of committees and election of officers, selection of next place of meeting, addresses on "Christian Unity and Social Reform," Robert A. Woods, Boston; "Obstacles to Christian Unity," Henry Leverett Chase, St. Louis; 12:30 p. m., lunch to the delegates at the Hotel Brunswick as guests of the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts, when the bishop of Massachusetts will describe the recent restoration of Christ Church, Boston; 1 p. m., auto trip to Concord; 7:30 p. m., festival of the Choir Guild of Massachusetts, Trinity church.

Sunday, May 25, several of the delegates will give talks on "Christian Unity" at churches in and near Boston. In the afternoon the conference will end with a public meeting at 3 o'clock in Symphony hall.

The officers of the national conference are: President, Lawrence B. Evans, Cambridge; first vice-president, W. H. Singleton, Washington; second vice-president, William R. Butler, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; third vice-president, Jackson W. Sparrow, Cincinnati, O.; secretary-treasurer, Chas. F. Chase, New Britain, Conn.; assistant secretary, Irving P. Fox, Boston.

HERESY PROTEST IS ARRAIGNED BY MINISTER

NEW YORK—While assisting in the ordination to the Presbyterian ministry of his son, Tertius Van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, at Christ church, in West Thirty-sixth street, Sunday night, declared that the doctrinal questions his son and three classmates of the theological seminary could not answer are not logical seminary could not answer are not essential to the Christian faith. He said if this must be a trial for heresy, let the general assembly try "a grown man" and not "eager-hearted, sensitive boys." The four young men who failed to answer the questions in dogma are Tertius Van Dyke, Philip S. Bird, Chalmers Holbrook and John A. Murray. They were graduated from Union Seminary and the New York Presbytery received them despite charges of heresy by a minority committee.

Dr. Van Dyke declared that if these young men are unfit for the ministry he is unfit. He said real orthodoxy is not to be reckoned by definitions, but by the belief that is in men. He said a new attempt has been made in the Presbyterian church to exalt the letter of the law above the purpose in judging the fitness of men for the pulpit.

He said: "These young men have confessed their faith in God, the Father, as the almighty ruler of the universe, in the Holy Spirit speaking in the Bible as the supreme authority in religion and in Jesus Christ as the divine Redeemer. But a protest has been made against their acceptance because they cannot give a literal affirmation to certain test questions proposed by a theological inquisitor."

"Whatever comes of the protest, I wish to take my stand with the young men. They are my brothers in the faith. If they are unfit for the ministry, I am unfit. They are far more worthy than I am."

"I hold with them that the questions which they could not answer about the patterns of the tabernacle and the literal interpretation of the virgin birth and the physical death of Lazarus are not essential to the Christian faith. If the Presbyterian church should reject their service or cast a slur upon their sincerity she would cripple her own strength and betray her own cause."

QUICKER SHOE SALES, SAYS BULLETIN, MEAN MILLIONS

That a large amount of money could be saved annually by reorganization of the retail shoe business in a manner to provide for the quicker turning over of stock and the releasing thereby of capital on which interest now must be paid by the buyers of shoes, is the announcement made in the first issue of the Bulletin of the Bureau of Business Research, which was established at Harvard University two years ago, to investigate commercial conditions.

Differing sets of retailing shoes in different parts of the country is dealt with. Among other things the bureau has found that gross profit ranges from 20 to 42 per cent of the net selling price; also that operating expense ranges from 18 to 35 per cent of the net selling price, "which means," says the bulletin, "that some stores are nearly twice as efficient as others."

Stores that turn over their stock only once a year and others turning their stocks nearly four times were encountered by the investigators. Says the bulletin:

"Imagine the millions of capital that

could be released from investment in merchandise should the retailer increase his stock turn but once. The bearing of this upon the demand for higher profit per pair, now rather prevalent, may also be seen. More stock turns mean an increase in net profit without any raising of price per pair."

Salaries and wages of the selling force range from 5 to 10 and 3 to 10 per cent of the sale prices, according to the bulletin, and the value of shoes sold during the year by the average salesman varies from \$5000 to \$16,000.

That a uniform accounting system is needed by the shoe retailers just as much as it has been needed by the railroads and the printers is the opinion expressed. "The number of sales persons should make forms one of the first tests of the efficiency of a retail shoe concern, and in the large cities the above figure of \$10,000 annual sales per average sales person will be found not far wrong, with possibly a reduction to \$8000 for suburban stores."

Men's shoes market faster than women's. The bureau has found a few sales persons selling \$30,000 worth of shoes in a year.

POSTOFFICE TEST CASE MAY REACH OVER 40,000

Mr. Burleson Asks Civil Service Board to Strike Out the Clause Affecting Location of Fourth Class Offices and Place All Applicants on Equal Basis

WASHINGTON—A test case is now before the civil service commission, at the instance of Postmaster General Burleson, the decision on which will probably affect upwards of 40,000 fourth class postmasters throughout the country. Following President Taft's order placing fourth class postmasters under civil service, the commission provided that in future examinations it would be assumed that the present location of the postoffice in each town would be regarded as the best location, and that an applicant proposing any other location would be at a disadvantage. For every 100 feet the applicant proposed to remove the office 1 per cent should be deducted from his mark in the examination.

The examining board selects the three highest competitors as eligible from which list the appointment is made. In cases where there is a Democrat in the list of eligibles the selection is simple, but where the eligibles are not Democrats and the Democratic applicants are placed below the successful candidates because of the deduction for proposal to move the office from the present location there is a contest. The

postmaster-general wants the civil service commission to strike out this clause and put all applicants on an equal basis, regardless of location of the office.

Mrs. Mich., is the test case. The present incumbent, a Republican, conducts the office on a main street 300 feet from the cross-roads. It is a \$500 position. John J. Kitchen, a Democratic applicant, proposes to move the office to its location on the corner. In the mental examination he ranked 1½ per cent higher than the lowest Republican, but his 300 feet removal of the office reduced his mark to 1½ per cent below that of the third Republican applicant, placing three Republicans on the eligible list.

The postmaster-general thinks the Democrat, who really passed higher than one of the Republicans and wants to give the postoffice a better location than at present by moving it 300 feet to the main corner of the town, ought to be appointed.

Civil service commission is composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, and their ruling is being awaited with interest by the department, office seekers, and by fourth class postmasters whose places may be endangered.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, infantry, assigned twenty-fifth infantry, Aug. 1; to Hawaii, Aug. 5.

Maj. Michael J. Lenihan, from seventh to second infantry, July 1; to Hawaii, July 5.

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., coast artillery, from one hundred-thirteenth to ninety-sixth company.

Capt. James V. Heidt, from first to ninth infantry.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Albert N. McClure and Frank L. Case, from fourth cavalry to unassigned list.

Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, from third to fourth cavalry, July 1; to Hawaii, July 5.

Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, from eleventh to eighth cavalry, July 1; to Philippines, July 5.

Following captains from regiments indicated to first infantry, July 1, to Hawaii, July 5: G. De Grasse Catlin, twenty-eighth infantry; Carla Martin, fourth infantry, and John L. Jordan, twelfth infantry.

Capt. William E. Bennett, Jr., First Lieut. John E. Green and George C. Lawson, aide de camp, from twenty-fifth infantry to unassigned list.

First Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, from tenth infantry to unassigned list.

First Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, from seventeenth to tenth infantry.

First Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, from eleventh to thirteenth infantry, July 1, to Philippines, July 5.

First Lieut. Ballard Lyster, fourth to first field artillery, to Philippines, Sept. 1.

First Lieut. John N. Greely, from first to fourth field artillery, Sept. 1.

First Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, coast artillery; Second Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, fifth infantry, and John S. Sullivan, eighteenth infantry, from present duties, Aug. 24, to West Point.

First Lieut. Townsend E. Dodd, coast artillery, 15 days' leave of absence.

Capt. John H. Neff, Philippine scouts, and Henry C. Coburn, Jr., medical corps, two months' leave of absence.

Following transfers second lieutenants, coast artillery, ordered effective June 20: Alden G. Strong, seventy-third to first company; Shepler W. Fitzgerald, one hundred sixteenth to fifty-second company; Harold A. Strauss, one hundred and eighteenth to one hundred and sixty-ninth company; William C. Washington, from forty-first, assigned to seventy-third company.

Navy Orders

Commander D. E. Diamukes, detached William Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1913, to naval war college.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Bricker, detached office of naval intelligence, May 29, 1913, to naval war college.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Church, detached naval academy, June 7, 1913, to naval war college.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, to naval war college.

Lieut. C. H. Shaw, detached William Cramp & Son, May 24, 1913, to the Nebraska.

Lieut. I. C. Kidd, detached naval academy June 9, 1913, to the Pittsburgh.

Ensigns L. C. Dunn and P. T. Wright, detached the San Francisco to the Castine.

Ensigns Conrad Ridgley and W. A. Hodgman, detached the Nebraska to the San Francisco.

Ensign N. B. Chase, detached the Montgomery to the Georgia.

Assistant Paymaster R. S. Robertson to the Galveston.

Gunner Edward Wank, detached the Indiana to the Missouri.

Machinist S. H. Badgett, to duty connection fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Carpenter M. M. Saylor, detached the Pittsburgh to the West Virginia.

Carpenter W. F. Twitcheil, detached the West Virginia to the Pittsburgh.

Movements of Vessels

The Illinois is at Annapolis. The Perkins is at Newport.

The Marland is at San Pedro. The Alabama is at Philadelphia.

The Petrel is at Mobile. The Glacier is at Mazatlan.

The Justin has left Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego.

The Montana has left Algiers for Philadelphia.

The Brutus has left Algiers for Hampton roads.

OVERSEA TRADE SHOWS RISE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars of the oversea trade of South Australia for the month of February have been supplied by the customs department, and they indicate that the commercial activity of the past few years is being well maintained.

The total oversea trade of South Australia for the month was valued at £1,540,756, compared with £1,436,213 for preceding month and £1,484,007 for February, 1912.

The exports for the month were valued at £890,550, being an increase of £95,513 over the figures for the corresponding month last year. The principal items were: Wheat and flour, £492,747; wool, £126,665; ores and concentrates, £111,417; silver, £38,710; copper, £36,000; skins, £31,237; tallow, £9300; lead, £6000; butter, £5191; dried fruits, £5052. The value of the imports was £650,206, made up as follows: United Kingdom, £418,271; foreign countries, £181,009; other British possessions, £50,926.

The imports for the month were valued at £280,550, being an increase of £95,513 over the figures for the corresponding month last year. The principal items were: Wheat and flour, £492,747; wool, £126,665; ores and concentrates, £111,417; silver, £38,710; copper, £36,000; skins, £31,237; tallow, £9300; lead, £6000; butter, £5191; dried fruits, £5052. The value of the imports was £650,206, made up as follows: United Kingdom, £418,271; foreign countries, £181,009; other British possessions, £50,926.

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TWO BUILDINGS GIVEN COLLEGE

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Directors of the Connecticut College for Women announce the gift of two new buildings to the institution.

The addition to the buildings belonging to the institution will be known as "Blackstone hall" and "Plant hall." The donor of the first building is Mrs. Blackstone of Chicago of the family that recently built the Blackstone hotel in that city. The exact identity of the second donor is unknown, the announcement merely declaring that the hall is given by a "member of the Plant family." There will be a meeting at the Plant residence this coming week to select plans for the structures.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK POST—Secretary Bryan's speech at the dinner of the peace conference . . . contained

Secretary Bryan's Peace Plans

a fuller explanation than he had before given of his plans to prevent war. He speaks of them, not as his own plans, but as those of President Wilson; indeed, the idea underlying them has often been put forward. It is, in brief, that all the nations bind themselves by treaty never to begin hostilities without first having taken time and provided the machinery for an impartial inquiry into the merits of any international controversy threatening war. . . . This seems an obvious and rational method, but many have smiled at it, in a superior way, as fanciful. They refer to it as one of those happy thoughts of the novice which old hands will at once dismiss as impracticable. But the said old hands should not overlook the very favorable reception which Mr. Bryan's proposals have received abroad as well as at home. Both private and official opinion in Europe has given him wide endorsement. And this at least has put beyond all question that his acceptance of the office of secretary of state was due mainly to his strong hope of being able to add to his long advocacy of peace among the nations some practical action looking towards its realization. It is certainly an ambition which makes dollar diplomacy look tawdry.

TOLEDO BLADE—Frederick Law Olmsted, addressing the national conference on city planning in Chicago the other day, said that he foresaw the establishment of an office or bureau which would have custody of every city's plan, guarding it from individual eccentricity or commercialization which might destroy its harmony and in-

Planning vs. Growing

terpreting its terms to builders, engineers, billposters and all others who might seek modification of the plan. It may be questioned whether it were desirable to have control over a city's growth centered in official hands. The beautiful cities of the world have, most of them, grown so. They have not been schemed and designed and coerced into some general form and made to keep to that form whatever exigency rose, or change of taste dictated. Paris and Berlin and Washington come as near as any in being "planned" cities, rather than cities whose general beauty or picturesqueness were undesignated. Yet the good looks of the "planned" cities grow where the unexpected and "happen-chance" beauties of such cities as London, Florence and New York do not tire. City planning represents an advance in city making. But it might very well become a process of narrowing and binding and "monotonizing" by the simple method of intrusting growth and development to some tradition and precedent-enclined bureau.

Week's New Books and Notes from the Field of Literature

POWER AND CLEARNESS HELD PRIME VIRTUES IN LANGUAGE EXPRESSION

Writer Is Limited Only by Ideas, Audience and Character of the Latter, Says Prof. Brewster of Columbia University in Manual

ENGLISH PROSE THEME

WRITING ENGLISH PROSE (Henry Holt & Co., 50 cents) by Prof. William Tenney Brewster of Columbia University is a manual for guidance that will be especially useful to the increasing host of persons desirous of achieving something worth while as creators of literature.

Coming at a time when there is none too much emphasis on form, style and manner of expression of thought as contrasted with its body or content, the handbook serves a doubly useful purpose. It is needed by a generation that has taken to curbing the preacher, orator, lawyer and lawmaker as each endeavors to do his argumentative work, and is forcing him to make his plea with less rhetorical embellishments, and that also is forcing on editorial writer, novelist and writer of plays similar compression of expression and precise marshaling of facts and opinions, brevity and realism being the tests of success today rather than elaboration and use of imagination.

This trend away from the pictorial, rhetorical, architectonic prose of the Macaulay and Ruskin type in many cases is not so much due to dislike for it or failure to appreciate its virtues.

ity, as it is to the pressure of contemporary life. Neither the author who creates nor the reader who reads has time now for the leisurely methods of the past. The ideal of expression today is "absolutely unembellished expressiveness." The test in literature, as in philosophy, is pragmatic. Hence Professor Brewster is found saying practically that standardization is quite impossible. To cite him: "Good writing appears, not as a ponderous engine of literary judgment or a series of rules, but now as unity, now as clearness, now as interest, now as correctness, now as observance of certain conventions, now as speaking your own mind, now as making your business clear, now as properly accepting an invitation to dine, now as sound wording, now as clever sayings, etc." He puts the same thought in yet another way: "Certainly there is no one test of good writing except that it does its work. . . . we may as well make up our minds at the outset that no laws of writing, at once so general as to be abiding and so special as to be of any use in writing, have yet been formulated. . . . A writer is limited, not by rules, laws and precepts of writing and style, but by conditions; that is, by his ideas, his audience and the character of his audience."

Farthest removed from anything like obedience to classicism or rigidity of expression is this Columbia University teacher of English prose. He does not scruple to pick flaws in Pater and Ruskin. He welcomes a vital phrase of street origin and in the form of slang, if it conveys meaning better than any other grouping of words has done. He

has no lofty conception of his own place as a teacher of English composition. He says: "If writing is a process of planning, of writing and of revision, formal English composition assuredly is a tinkerer. In other words when we come to the application of rhetorical knowledge to actual writing we find that we are usually concerned with the details and excrecences. All the erudition that has been garnered into previous volumes appears, on reflection, to be but something fitting about the edges of discourse-adjusting detail here and there, correcting a misused or misspelled word, cutting out a clumsy or inaccurate phrase, telling us to conform in trifles. One of the reasons why formal English composition sometimes seems to have little effect in training is because our formal theories are often contending against the greater mother tongue and are sure to get the worst of the argument, reinforced as is our actual practice, by the habits of impulsive years."

It is this progressive, dynamic and not static conception of English speech in its prose forms which characterizes Professor Brewster's entire book, in its theoretical and its practical chapters alike. Thus he sums up his theory in these striking words:

"If language is progressive in structure the prime virtue of expression in language is the most powerful movement that is consistent with clearness. . . . The indispensable quality of any writing is that it shall not cease to add things to itself and to us. The more smoothly, rapidly, directly, economically, pleasurably, forcibly, weightily, humorously, as the case may be, the better; but all these fine things are really but various aspects of the movement of prose. Prose, like life, has to keep a-going."

The detailed, critical expository parts of the handbook that have to do with narration, argumentation, description, exposition, paragraphs, sentences and words and style in its various phases are sensible, compact, lucid and illustrated with contemporary material, so that the student is kept aware of the author's contemporaneity.

LITERARY NOTES

THE biography of S. J. Berrows, which his wife has written, published by Little, Brown & Co., tells the story of a career typically American in the field of philanthropy. Versatility of accomplishment and breadth of sympathy that was universal in its range made him a man of far reaching influence in his time.

The Drama League of America is issuing a handbook with a carefully edited list of plays for amateur acting.

The students of Princeton University have begun to publish a "Pictorial Review" to be issued biweekly.

Cooperative ventures in journalism are quite common in Europe. A group of the younger British writers have just started "The Blue Review," which, if it survives and prospers, is to share its profits with all contributors.

A fifth impression of Lawrence Beesley's "The Loss of the S. S. Titanic" has been called for by readers.

L. P. Jacks, editor of the Hibbert Journal, has another interesting collection of studies in contemporary life, literature and philosophy coming forth under the title "The Magic Formula."

Six editions of Bryce's record of his observations in South America have been sold to the American public. He is now off to China to study the beginnings of nominal republicanism there.

The first Loubat prize of \$1000 for the best work printed and published in the

EMPHASIS IS SWINGING FROM WRITTEN TO SPOKEN ENGLISH

Importance of Learning to Use Voice Effectively in Public, as New Text-Book Points Out, Found to Be More Commonly Appreciated

IN point of vigor and intellectuality of structure the English language yields to none. In melody and pliancy it is not deficient. In the item of general euphony the King James Bible is its sufficient witness. As to variety and delicate shades of meaning, the chiroscuro of language, that was taken care of by successive invasions of its island home while it was in its formative period, with the result of an unequalled profuseness of vocabulary.

Briton and Roman, Angle and Jute and Saxon, Dane and Norman, having unintentionally collaborated to put the new corner among the tongues of men upon its feet, its changes since have been those of growth and refining, as it assimilated its varied elements and expanded to meet the demands of a nation becoming greater year by year, and of a new nation across the sea.

Whether English-speaking people have so learned to utter this language as to make any adequate use of so fine an instrument, is another question, while, as between the written and the spoken word the emphasis in culture has rested, until quite recently, upon the former. Children have been drilled in language forms almost entirely with a pencil in their hands; the college student has put very nearly all his expression of thought into writing.

The result is a generation that looks upon speaking, or even reading, aloud as a profession apart. While any intelligent citizen can write out his opinions or arguments with a fair degree of skill, those who can stand up in an audience and talk in an orderly and definite manner are in the minority. Moreover, in this minority there are always those who are able to clothe their thoughts in proper words, but who do not know how to use the tool of speech, the human voice; and so either do not make themselves heard in a large gathering of people or fail to convey the beauty or

importance or grandeur of their message in suitable tones.

This art of the voice calls for cultivation. A often says: "If I only had such a voice as B." It is less, however, a matter of having the voice than of knowing how to use it. Paganini could make music with a single string, and even a Stradivarius may be so mis-handled as to make night hideous.

"Read naturally," the teacher says to a beginner. "Just fill yourself with your subject and open your mouth," is the advice given to the trembling tyro in speech making. But that naturalness has to be learned.

An observation of the conversation of children reveals the fact that their emphasis is frequently misplaced. When there is a discussion as to whether the terrier or the kitten overturned the flower pot, the little child will usually say, "Fido did it," with full emphasis on the verb instead of on the noun. Children have to learn almost all the flexibilities of speech. Also when they begin to read not one child in a hundred will read words in a group instead of one by one as if conning a list. So to speak or to read naturally is after all an art.

Among those who have devoted years to the art of vocal expression is Dr. S. S. Curry, whose recent book, "Spoken English," is the fruit of much experience in the training of the voice, both for speech and song. Dr. Curry says, "The spoken not the written word is the real word," and this book, intended primarily for advanced grammar and early high school youth, but of value to all who have not received voice training, is a patiently thought out method by which this spoken word may be made effective.

Instead of mechanical and imitative devices which must result in artificiality, the aim is to train the voice by training the thought, by awakening feeling, by giving the imagination leave to play.

Instead of details of articulation, pace, and stress, the necessity of receiving in such a way as to be able to give is expounded. The analogy between talking and reading, the call for attention in order that the words on the page may convey a mental picture, the habit of analyzing each phrase to get the exact picture it holds, the definite letting go of one picture as soon as its words are spoken so as to give free entrance to the next, the coordinating of thought and feeling with its consequent desire to share with another—these are the progressive steps of the process, aptly illustrated by examples in prose and verse.

An original feature of Dr. Curry's treatment of his subject is an urgent recommendation to observe nature as a means of awakening feeling and storing the memory with fine images; not alone that study of flower and tree, of bird and cloud, that discovers and tabulates facts, but an entering into the atmosphere of nature, so to speak, something as a sympathetic friend looks not "on his own things, but . . . on the things of others." Such observation turns impression into expression, and issues in an utterance that makes pictures for the auditor, clothing the cold print of the page in tones as full of color as those of the field and garden. As the Persian verse quoted in the book goes:

"When Amruzi describes what he has seen
Speaking of sands and flocks and hilltops green,
Such magic in his voice and language lies
That all his hearers' ears are turned to eyes."

This mastery of the voice in speech is now being recognized as part of a well rounded training for usefulness, and Dr. Curry's book, placing the matter largely in the hands of those who would learn, will help many to help themselves, and at the same time increase the desire of many to perfect themselves under proper teachers of the art.

COURT HOUSE PLAN OF LIGHT STUDIED

NEW YORK—Objections made to the air and light arrangements of the circular courthouse planned by Guy Lowell were met by the board with the answer that the central round hall will be 32 feet across and will serve the same purpose of lighting and ventilation as an ordinary street for the office buildings surrounding it.

The courtroom lighting is shown to be on the plan found most satisfactory by the architect in his school building experience—the main light slanting in from the side.

ITALIAN SCHOOL TO OPEN JUNE 10

NEW YORK—The nine story building of cream-colored brick with white stone facings, nearing completion at Hester and Elizabeth streets, which is to be the Italian School of the Children's Aid Society, will be occupied by the classes which are now in the building of the society in North street on June 10.

The new building, which experts say is an excellent example of a social settlement school structure, is the gift of Mrs. D. Willis James and her son, Arthur Curtis James. It cost \$300,000.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

HAMLET

Shubert-Sothern and Marlowe in "Hamlet," with this cast:

King of Denmark . . . J. Sayre Crawley
Hamlet . . . Mr. Sothern
Polonius . . . Malcolm Bradley
Laertes . . . Sidney Mather
Horatio . . . Frederick Lewis
Orris . . . Joseph Latham
Rosencrantz . . . Walter Connolly
Guildenstern . . . P. J. Kelly
Marcellus . . . Milano Tilden
Bernardo . . . Arthur Lester
First Player . . . Frank Bertrand
Second Player . . . William Adams
Third Gravedigger . . . Frederick Kaufman
Fourth Gravedigger . . . James P. Hagan
Ghost of Hamlet's Father . . . William Harris
Fortinbras . . . Milano Tilden
Gertrude, Queen . . . Lenore Chippendale
Ophelia . . . Miss Marlowe
Player Queen . . . Millicent McLaughlin

Not often does a Boston audience linger near midnight to curtain-call the star once more. Such was the tribute to Mr. Sothern Saturday night after the figure of Hamlet had been borne away in melancholy triumph. It was a tribute deserved.

Hamlet in Mr. Sothern's hands is not new to Boston. Yet there are certain alterations in his delineation which maturity has produced. Each of these strengthens his conception of the doleful Dane, that "sweet prince" who has helped make actors great.

It is the bromide "far cry" from lovely Juliet to wistful Ophelia. To bridge the gap Miss Marlowe calls to her assistance not only her art, but her beautiful womanliness. In her earlier scenes there is a sense of impending misfortune; later even a gesture arouses deep pity. Association of an actor of Mr. Sothern's ability with such a woman as Miss Marlowe is one of the bulwarks of present day proof that Shakespeare was "not for an age, out for all time."

Although a lesser light in this artistic firmament, Lewis' work has a brilliancy which would be sadly missed were he not in the company.

Mr. Bradley's Polonius is strikingly doddering and serious. With all his intrusive characteristics, he is lovable. Mr. Kaufman does much to emphasize the

contrast of the early part of the churchyard scene. Mr. Crawley depicts Hamlet's uncle as a suave usurper respected of all save the brooding one, and fearing none other. His Gertrude, as played by Miss Chippendale, won well-founded appreciation in her scene with Hamlet.

The production is staged in the Sothern-Marlowe key. From the hushed entrance of the good king's son, brooding over his mother's second marriage, to the last of the swift retributive action of the final scene, the company plays a gradual crescendo which makes of attention a slave and of admiration a vassal.

There should be at least a word for the always invisible and never praised scene shifters, whose efficiency held the production on the week-day side of midnight.

Tonight and tomorrow night "Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated.

SONG AND READING RECITAL

A recital of songs and readings will be given by Miss Louise Marsh, soprano, and Miss Ruth Gallup, reader, next Friday evening in Huntington Chambers hall, at 8.15 o'clock. Miss Marsh will sing "Thy Beaming Eyes," MacDowell; "Song of April," Manney; "Irish Mother's Lullaby," Margaret Ruthven Lang; "The Year at the Spring," Mrs. Beach; "Sevillana," Massenet; "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" from "Samson and Dalila," Saint-Saens; "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," T. S. Eliot; "Punchinello," Molloy; "The Old Plaid Shawl," Haynes. Miss Gallup will read "Pauline Pavlovna," Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Seen' Things at Night," Eugene Field; "The Plight of the Little Blaque Doll," Henry C. Warner; "Lullaby," Elizabeth H. Bohlen; "A Pleasant Half Hour at the Beach," Cooke. Misses Marsh and Gallup will join in "Aux Italiens," Owen Meredith, with the assistance of Miss Charlotte Starbuck, who will play the accompaniments and also a group of selections from Handel, Scarlatti, Bach, Debussy and Chopin. Miss Eleanor Soule Hayden will play "O That We Two Were Maying," Nevin, and other selections on organ chimes.

STORE NEWS

The Choral Club of the Filene Cooperative Association has disbanded for the summer. Early in the fall the club will resume work with a busy schedule planned for the winter. It is the intention of the director to make it one of the finest musical organizations in the city, and plans are well under way for a big concert in the fall when they hope to present Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "Trial by Jury." The club owns a library of about 40 selections including 60 copies of the "Messiah," the gift of the Handel and Haydn Society.

E. A. Pitman, buyer of books for the Jordan Marsh Company, will sail tomorrow for European markets to be gone about six weeks.

Mrs. Isabelle Forrest has resigned her position in the suit department of the Gilchrist Company, as she has removed to another city.

Buyers who have returned from New York are Earl C. Farrington of the upholstery department of the Shepard-Rowell Company, F. C. Kemball, buyer of the costumes, and Miss K. J. Sutton of the button department of the Jordan Marsh Company and Miss J. Griffin, buyer of misses' underwear for the William F. Fennell's Sons Company.

SUCCESSOR URGED TO ASTOR HOUSE

NEW YORK—The Wholesale Dry Goods Center Association is interested in the plan to have another hotel erected to take the place of the old Astor house which will soon pass out of existence. It is the desire that one be built either on the same site or on another near by, as the convenience arising from a hotel in the midst of the business district, the members say, would insure the success of the venture.

At the second annual meeting of the association the following officers were elected: President, Thomas W. Slocum; vice-president, John C. Eames; treasurer, Edwin S. Schenck; secretary, Charles G. Edwards. Directors: John C. Eames, vice-president of the H. B. Clafin Company; Gerrish H. Milliken, Deering, Milliken & Co.; Richard H. Ewart, William Ewart & Son; George P. Slade, the New York, the Manhattan, the Central and Colonial Real Estate Associations; Cornelius N. Bliss, Bliss, Fabian & Co.; William de F. Haines, Lawrence & Co.; E. M. Townsend, E. M. Townsend & Co.; William E. Webb, James H. Dunham & Co.; H. D. Cooper, James F. White & Co.; Daniel Birdsall, Daniel Birdsall & Co.; Clarence Whitman, Clarence Whitman & Co.; Bertram H. Borden, M. C. D. Borden & Sons; Edwin S. Schenck, Citizens Central National Bank; Edwin H. Baker, West, Baker & Co.; Thomas W. Slocum, Minot, Hooper & Co.; V. Sydney Rothschild, estate of V. Henry Rothschild, and Charles G. Edwards.

FLOWERS BARRED AT GRADUATION

ROSELLE, N. J.—Flowers will be excluded from the commencement of the Roselle Park high school in June, the board of education having decided that no member of the graduating class shall receive flowers.

MILL EMPLOYEES VOTE TO RETURN

WEBSTER, Mass.—More than 200 employees of the North village mill of the S. Slater & Sons, Inc., attended the mass meeting in Clarke street hall Sunday afternoon to hear J. W. Miller of Boston and John Kosch of Providence, I. W. W. leaders. It was voted to return to work as soon as the mill starts again, unless they can get the employees of the three Slater mills to strike with them. They also voted to appeal to Mabel Hunt Slater, the owner of the mills, to see that they are used better.

The meeting was quiet and orderly. The employees will have a committee wait on Supt. William J. Stewart and demand the discharge of overseer Albert E. Leach, second hand John Murther and Special Officer Frank Hubbard, all of the cardroom. The committee will apply for warrants against these men today, alleging that undue violence was shown to Andrew Ruzals and Joseph Walsh, who were ejected from the mill Thursday afternoon for creating a disturbance.

IRRIGATION PROJECT APPROVED
LAWTON, Okla.—Word from Washington to the Lawton Chamber of Commerce, announces that preliminary investigations on the Lawton irrigation project, have been carried forward with sufficient satisfaction that the heads of the federal reclamation service have notified Representative Scott Ferris of Lawton that just as soon as local requirements have been met the service is ready to begin the development of the system.

PRESSMEN TO STUDY TARIFF
WASHINGTON—The Boston Printing Pressmen's union, No. 67, has written to Massachusetts congressmen for copies of the Underwood tariff bill, through the financial secretary and business agent, J. Frank O'Hare. They say they are going to ask a raise in wages and their employers say that the tariff bill is going to injure the printing business. Before they confer with the employers, they say, they want to study the bill and see just what it proposes to do.

CONSOLIDATION BILL PASSED
COLUMBUS—Agricultural department bill favored by the government, consolidating the state departments and offices dealing with agriculture and the fish and game commission after July 15, passed the House by a vote of 75 to 34.

Lovers of Nature and Outdoor Life
Books you want to read

WILD LIFE ON THE ROCKIES
THE SPELL OF THE ROCKIES
IN BEAVER WORLD
By Enos A. Mills

Personal experiences of the author in the Rocky Mountain and other wilds. No killing. No trapping. A rare combination of adventure and instructive information. A delight for readers of all ages.

The Houghton Mifflin Company
All Booksellers

OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE
BOOKS
27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

LONDON—What the public wants and what the public will pay for in the book line is naturally enough the constant study of the publishers. That the public will pay a long price for a well-printed and well-bound edition of an author that it loves has just been fairly demonstrated by Macmillans, the whole of whose Bombay edition of the works of Rudyard Kipling has been sold in advance. When it is further mentioned that there are 1050 sets of this edition, with 23 volumes 16 to the set, and that the price is 21s. per volume, the extent of the popularity of this author will be still better understood. Needless to say that this edition will fulfil all the requirements of the most fastidious book lover. The printers are Messrs. R. & R. Clark of Edinburgh.

Chapman & Hall will publish shortly a new work by W. S. Lilly entitled "The New France," containing a series of studies written chiefly with the object of showing how the essential ideas of the great revolution are reflected in existing conditions of the third republic. Other studies deal with the careers of Fouché, Talleyrand, Chateaubriand and with "L'Anne Moderne" as represented in the works of M. Paul Bourget.

Heinemann will have ready immediately "The Plays of Old Japan," in which Dr. Marie C. Stopes writes of the No plays, and the part which they have played for centuries in the national drama of Japan. English versions are given of four of the plays, translated by Dr. Stopes and Professor Sakurai, and illustrated by Japanese prints.

Among the forthcoming books announced by Longmans are: "Jewish History and Literature: Under the Maccabees and Herod," by the Rev. H. B. Alford; "An Introduction to the Study of Indian Music," by E. Clements; and "Primary Artisan Education," by W. P. Weylton, lecturer in education and master of method in the University of Leeds, who discusses a practical plan for bringing

ing the primary education of working class boys into close touch with their future industrial work.

"Infant Golf" is the title of the book which Edward Ray, the open champion, has just written and which is about to be published by Werner Laurie. A feature of this book is the author's explanation of the points in which his play differs from that of his brother professionals. It is said that the chapters on "The Secret of Long Driving" and "The Niblick," two matters in which there is a marked departure from the orthodox in his play, will open up some new ideas in the minds of many players. A series of "Straight Tips" collected from many famous golfers is another feature of the book.

There have been few more adventurous careers than that of Bernadotte, born at Pan in the south of France in 1764, the son of a lawyer, he entered the French army in 1780 and won a marshal's baton in 1804. In 1810 he was elected crown prince and heir to the throne of Sweden, and changed his name to Charles John. He became King of Sweden in 1818 and won for himself as Charles XIV, the character of a good and wise king. A biography of Bernadotte which cannot fail to be of considerable interest, has now been written by D. P. Barton and is shortly to be published by John Murray. Mr. Barton has availed himself of much correspondence, which has not yet seen the light, and he shows up Bernadotte's relations with Napoleon in a somewhat surprising fashion.

Another book which Mr. Murray is publishing is "How I Became a Governor," by Sir Ralph Williams, who until last year was Governor of Newfoundland, and at an earlier stage in his career was special correspondent of the Standard during the Bechuanaland expedition. Sir Ralph was closely associated for many years with Cecil Rhodes, now known as the empire builder. The book may be expected to throw an interesting light on South Africa in its difficult days for the English.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Gerhardt-Nikisch' recital program: "Ueber die Haide," "Sonntag," "Auf die Nacht in der Spinnstube," "Die Sonne scheint nicht mehr," "Blinde Kuh," "Feinsiechen, du sollst . . .," Brahms: "Ich bin eine Harfe," "Knabe und Veilchen," "Du bist so jung," "Ich fürcht' mit Gespenschen," "Faden," "Erhebung," "Wienlied," "Ruhe, meine Seele," "Wienlied," Richard Strauss: "Morgen alle bosen Zungen," "Die drei Freuden," Hugo Wolff.

A Gerhardt-Nikisch recital is invariably a pleasant function. Indeed, the proceedings might almost be reduced to a formula: the hall is sure to be crowded, applause will be plentiful after each item on the program, the inevitable encores follow, and a certain section of the audience will be so overcome by the dazzling spectacle of a famous conductor playing the pianoforte accompaniments (Herr Nikisch plays the piano very well for a chief d'orchestre), that it will forget everything else, including Miss Gerhardt. The writer has always been of the opinion that no great harm would be done, except perhaps to the vanity of the artist, if established reputations were now and then disestablished. To deserve a reputation is one thing, to continue deserving it, quite another. If the plati-

tude may be permitted, human nature is inherently lazy, and perhaps the habit of mind most obstructive to all real progress is that of taking things for granted. As someone remarked the other day, people who would shudder at the idea of walking down Bond street in ready-made clothes think nothing of walking through that thoroughfare with ready-made opinions.

Artists Heralded

The critic can, of all people, least afford to wear ready-made opinions. It is his positive duty to mentally disestablish for himself the reputation of every artist he hears, and to judge the performance entirely apart from any consideration of the repute or lack of repute of the performer. And that is not quite so easy as it seems. Before now a distinguished foreign artist has visited our shores unheralded, with the result that he has received less attention than the rawest of raw recruits from one of our schools of music.

Miss Gerhardt is reputed to be one of the finest singers of German lieder, and judging by her recital at the Bechstein hall on May 2, she deserves, in many respects, her reputation. Her voice, although it is in no way remarkable, has an attractive mezzo voice, and perhaps the most distinctive feature of her singing is a beautiful diction. Her

interpretations are always intelligent and musicianly, and have that emotional intensity which, rather than beauty of tone and balance of phrase, generally characterizes German lieder singing. But Miss Gerhardt has not the gift of what might be called creative interpretation.

She does well, and sometimes beautifully, that which nine out of every 10 lieder singers try, less successfully, to do, but there is never the insight and imaginative power by which a Dr. Wuehner, or, on a lower plane, an Yvette Guilbert, throws a new light on matter worn threadbare by repetition. These two interpreters take a song and literally recreate it by their interpretation. Miss Gerhardt, on the other hand, expresses the more conventional and orthodox point of view, and although, as was said before, she often does this beautifully, the narrower vision precludes her from real greatness as an interpretative artist.

It is always a great pleasure, however, to hear Miss Gerhardt, and on the present occasion she did her best singing in the second and third groups, the Brahms songs being scarcely up to her own high standard.

"Futurist" to Be Heard

The directors of the Queens Hall orchestra have engaged Herr Arnold Schoen-

700,000 SEEDLINGS TO BE PLANTED

WALLACE, Idaho—The government forest service has announced that so soon as conditions permit, it will replant approximately 700 acres of the area burned over in 1910, on Placer creek, near this city. This 700 acres will be planted to yellow pine and red fir seedlings. It is estimated that it will require 700,000 seedlings to restock this area.

berg, the apostle of "futurist" music, to conduct some of his most recent compositions at the next series of Symphony concerts.

English audiences, although they have not yet manifested the riotous opposition to "futurist" music shown by audiences on the continent, are not altogether inclined to be acquiescent in their attitude, judging by their reception of Herr Schoenberg's "Five Orchestral Pieces" at last year's promenade concert and Scriabine's "Prometheus" at a recent symphony concert.

An announcement of exceptional interest is that of the forthcoming production at His Majesty's theater of Strauss' latest opera "Ariadne auf Naxos," produced at Stuttgart last October. Sir Herbert Tree and Thomas Beecham have arranged to give eight special performances on May 27, 28, 30, and 31 and June 2, 4, 5 and 7.

News from New England Points

18 NEW HAVEN REFORM BILLS ARE DISCARDED

Big Batch of Measures Providing for Home Rule Changes Will Be Unfavorably Reported by Legislative Committees

ECONOMY PROPOSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Eighteen bills providing for changes in the government of this city will be unfavorably reported by legislative committees.

Among the bills to be thrown in the discard by the committee by agreement with the representatives from New Haven are included those measures introduced at the behest of Elliot Watrous, secretary of the civil service board, calling for single headed police and fire commissions; the measure which would consolidate the departments of engineering and public works; that would provide for the popular election of the board of assessors, the board of education, the sealer of weights and measures and make other important changes in the city charter, all of which the cities and boroughs people thought could be just as well worked out under the New Haven home rule bill. To begin with, Senate bill No. 6, which provided for the consolidation of the engineering and the public works departments, is one of the 18 to be unfavorably reported.

Among others were: Senate bill No. 229, providing for the election of assessors, and which said that not more than three of the assessors should be of the same political faith.

Senate bill No. 230, which called for the election of a board of public works who would in turn appoint a director of public works.

Senate bill No. 231 calls for the election of the police commissioners by the board of aldermen, and eliminates the mayor as a member of the board. It also provides for the appointment of the chief by the commissioners instead.

Senate bill No. 232 providing for the biennial election by the board of aldermen of the sealer of weights and measures.

The election of the fire commissioners by the board of aldermen.

Changes in the teachers' pension act.

Senate bill 300 to amend the New Haven charter.

Senate bill No. 303, to placing the members of the board of education in the list of elective jobs.

Teachers' pension bill.

Senate bill No. 306, concerning the appointment and promotion of members of the police department. It says that promotion shall be made on the basis of seniority, and further provides that the ratings of the policemen of the city shall be prepared once every three months, and shall be open to inspection by those most interested.

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RAILROAD LAW ADVANCED

Editorial Comment on the Prospective Changes Implied by the Washburn Bill

OUT of months of consideration the Massachusetts Legislature is maturing a change in its law as to the regulation of railroads that seems to meet in large measure the demand for a stronger and more inclusive state oversight. The Monitor has shared in criticism of what is known as the Washburn bill and might still question if the linking of two such different projects as the reorganization of the railroad commission and the extension of the bounds of railroad indebtedness were prudent; but the modifications of the bill and the approval of the financial provisions in their last draft by men who are devoted to the protection of the investor have largely removed the objections and justified the double purpose. In the net result, as the bill passes the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote, there is accomplished an unmistakable reinforcement of the state's control, an end that is not to be regarded as other than fortunate.

If the bill becomes law it will accomplish the enlargement of the railroad commission to five members, its change of name to the Massachusetts public service commission, the clothing of it with mandatory powers in addition to but not replacing its right to recommend where command is not required, the better definition of its field and the codification of the various duties that have been put upon the board in the course of many years of referring various legislative duties to its discretion. In the much discussed fifteenth and sixteenth sections the bill seeks to meet the demand that the railroads shall have wider freedom in borrowing, and as these provisions stand they seem to supply the checks that are wise while a new control is provided over the issuance of short-term notes, hitherto lacking.

Less conspicuous in discussion, perhaps because there is little room for question,

a most important feature of the bill is that it gives to the new commission the oversight of the telephone and telegraph companies. This one of the public utilities has been under an almost ineffectual state supervision. It long withstood the demand that it should be regulated in somewhat the same fashion as the other enterprises that enjoy public franchises and supply a common need, and when the provision could no longer be delayed, it was placed in the highway commission, where it could not be exercised with even an approach to effectiveness. It will now find itself quartered in a board that will have the opportunity to give it the time and the attention that its greatly expanded service requires.

The bill is not assured the approval of the Governor. It will probably reach him, the Senate being regarded as entirely favorable to the measure; but it will find him, presumably, as determined as ever that his own project of a general utilities commission shall prevail. He will, it is at least to be hoped, recognize that a great advance has been made in the direction he has asked the Legislature to go, by the passage of a bill which strengthens the state in its relations with three classes of public service, the railroad, street railway and telephone companies. The sacrifice of this gain on the ground that it is not the entire overhauling of the supervision system will be so far inconsistent with what the Governor is understood to desire that he may well hesitate to be its cause.

Broadly viewed there is reassurance that the people of a state and the management of great services have come to a common understanding of the need of efficient public oversight of corporations that are given the power and the profit of large franchise rights. With it comes the denial in actual legislation that the state intends to hamper railroad development by narrow financial restrictions.

CUT IN PHONE RATE, BETTER SERVICE IS PLEA IN VERMONT

Independent Lines Absorbed and Prices Put Up Say Petitioners to Governor Fletcher

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Governor Fletcher has received petitions from residents of Orleans, Caledonia and Essex counties, asking him to take steps to obtain lower telephone rates as well as better service.

The Passumpsic Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the New England, has bought in a number of independent telephone lines in succession; and it is claimed that that company has advanced rates in many instances 50 cents a month, while the service is alleged to have deteriorated in various ways.

OLIVET CHURCH IS DEDICATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The new Olivet Congregational church on Oak street, was dedicated Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock with a service attended by nearly 600. The chief speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills of Montclair, N. J., who emphasized the leadership which the Congregational church, on account of the breadth of its doctrines, was fitted to play in the program for the closer unity of the Protestant churches.

Other ministers who took part in the services were the Rev. Louis F. Giroux, dean of the International college, the Rev. Charles N. Lovell, pastor of Olivet church from October, 1911, to June, 1912, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Merrick, pastor of Faith Congregational church; the Rev. Dr. George S. Rollins, pastor of Hope Congregational church; the Rev. Martin S. Howard, pastor emeritus of the Wilbraham Congregational church, and the Rev. Claude A. Butterfield, present pastor of the Olivet church, who conducted the responsive readings for the act of dedication.

WEBSTER LIBRARY FUND COMPLETE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mrs. James E. Smith, chairman of the library committee of Sarah Whitman Hooker chapter, D. A. R., of West Hartford, which committee has had in charge the work of raising the fund of \$25,000 for the erection of a memorial library to Noah Webster there, announces that the full amount of \$25,000 has been pledged, which means the immediate commencement of the work.

The first \$500 was given by the late Mrs. Amelia Paulson, left as a legacy. The first \$25 was pledged by Mrs. Mary Louise St. John Hitchcock, who also pledged the last \$25. The largest amount was given by Ira Dimock and family, in memory of their two sons, Irving and Arthur. Mrs. Mary J. Shepard gave the site for the building, which is situated just north of St. James church, valued at \$4000. A complete list of the subscribers will be given later.

WORCESTER LINE GETS MORE POWER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Connecticut River Transmission Company which is finishing a duplicate power system for the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, will be ready within a week to supply power for cars on Worcester and suburban lines.

The company has completed practically its work and when negative copper arrives for the transformers in the Millbury transformer station of the company, and the necessary tests are made the Consolidated will be connected with the Connecticut river power. Officials say, the power troubles of the Consolidated will be over then.

Tests were made yesterday afternoon on the high tension lines between Northboro and Millbury. These lines have been completed for connection with the Millbury transformer station. Power was turned into the lines to determine if there are any grounds. The lines were found to be in order.

POLYTECHNIC TO HOLD GRADUATION

WORCESTER, Mass.—With the baccalaureate sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, commencement week will begin at Worcester Polytechnic Institute June 8.

Class day exercises will be held Wednesday with Donald M. Russell as class orator. On Thursday, commencement day, the principal address will be delivered by the president-elect, Ira N. Hollis.

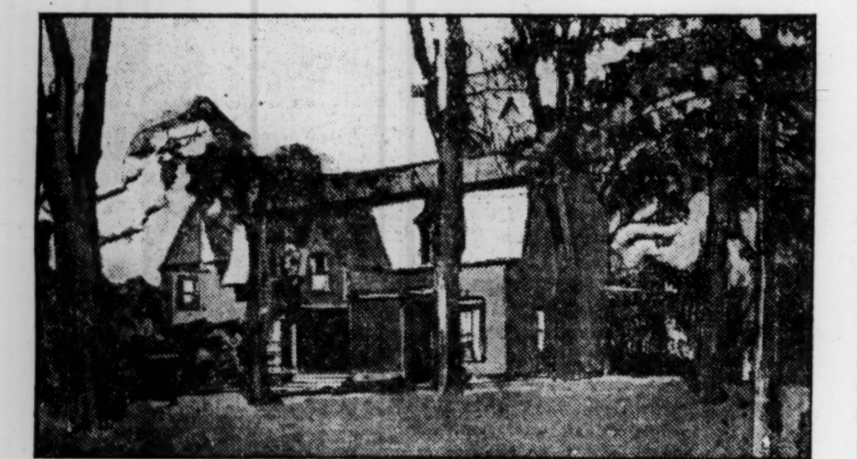
AGRICULTURE PLANS DISCUSSED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Members of the department of agriculture met, Friday afternoon, in the room of the committee of finance and discussed plans for the future betterment of the work of the department. Commissioner J. A. Roberts presided, and Russell A. Smith, state dairy inspector, was elected chairman. Plans were elicited for the campaigns of the department's branches throughout the state.

TOWN TO ERECT CITY HALL

SANBORN, N. D.—Steps are underway to build a \$6000 town hall. Plans have assumed shape and the building will soon be completed.

PLAINFIELD IS CITY BEAUTIFUL AND ALSO INDUSTRIAL CENTER



Washington's headquarters, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—With a population of 28,000, Plainfield is situated 24 miles from New York city, at the foot of the Watchung mountains. It thus combines the unusual advantages of being within 45 minutes of the metropolis and of having easy access to the natural beauty of woods and farming country, lying but a few miles to the north and west of it beyond the range of hills.

The rapid growth of the city evinces the fact that people from all parts of the country have been quick to appreciate these attractions, and to make the most of them, since no effort has been spared, from the earliest period, to earn for Plainfield the name of the "City Beautiful." Visitors always admire the fine old shade trees that border its streets and avenues, and also the well kept lawns and gardens of its residents; and they usually take away with them the impression that Plainfield is distinctly a "home" city, full of local interest to its citizens, who are constructively at work in keeping up a high standard of political and civic life among the community.

The school system of Plainfield ranks as one of the best in the state, comprising 12 primary and grammar schools and two high schools, one of which is to have an addition costing \$270,000. There are also several private schools and a business college. Churches of all denominations are represented in Plainfield. There are two public libraries which rank fourth in the state in size, containing between 30,000 and 50,000 volumes. Plainfield has two banks, two trust companies, and one savings bank.

The activity and progressive character of Plainfield are seen in its democratic form of government, both political parties being represented in its city council, in its low tax rate, in its capable handling of the liquor problem; and in its board of health, police and fire departments. Many interesting lectures and entertainments are given each year under the auspices of its literary, musical, college and dramatic clubs, and by the Equal Suffrage League.

Plainfield is also an industrial center, having 25 factories, including the Pond Tool Works, the Saurer Motor Company, and Scott's Press Works.

The Plainfield Country Club has a membership of 1000. Its 18-hole golf course is generally recognized as one of the best courses in the East. The Park Golf Club and the Watchung Hunt Club are among the other out-of-door attractions.

The Plainfield horse show, given for

three days in June, has the reputation of being one of the best open air shows in the country, and brings a great crowd of visitors.

The dog show, held in the autumn by the Plainfield Kennel Club, is fast becoming one of the notable events in the East, and a blue ribbon from this show carries with it considerable prestige.

MAYOR TO ACT IN PROVIDENCE SCHOOL DEFICIT

City Council to Be Asked to Provide \$20,000 Requested at Special Session Today

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the two branches of the city council assemble in special session today to elect a tax assessor, Mayor Gainer is expected to urge the finance committee to ask suspension of the rules to introduce its report on the transfer of \$20,000 from the highway to the school department, to make up a deficit which, board members say, threatens to close the city schools.

A contest over the proposed transfer is certain, since it is planned to take a very large share from the amount of the \$80,000 appropriated at the opening for the fiscal year last September for the construction of new highways.

The contest over the school matter threatens to overshadow the real purpose of the special session, which is to elect a tax assessor to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes, resigned. The city council will caucus on a candidate previous to the session. President Frederick S. Waite of the common council is, it is believed, certain of the place. If Mr. Waite is selected, the common council is expected to elect Councilman William A. Schofield as its president to succeed Mr. Waite.

There is a possibility that the council will take advantage of its special joint session to elect a commissioner of public buildings to fill the newly-created office today instead of later.

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Return at our expense if not just as represented.

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The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis if you want references

NEW COMMITTEE PLANS IN HOUSE FIND OPPOSITION

Good Roads and Public Health Propositions Start Discussions and Members Already Are Beginning to Align Themselves

OPINIONS ARE DIVIDED

WASHINGTON—Members are beginning to align themselves on the proposition to add to the list of committees in the House of Representatives two new committees, on public health and good roads. There is much agitation toward securing the new committees and considerable opposition to them, but many leading members say they believe the proposition will be adopted and the committees organized.

The public health committee, which is sought especially by Dr. Martin D. Foster of Olney, Ill., representative in Congress from that district, is proposed in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee. The resolution, referred to the rules committee, passed that committee by a close vote and was reported favorably. The fact that the rules committee gave it a favorable report gives the measure standing in the House as a majority party measure, which constitutes its principal strength.

Members of the ways and means committee do not want these extra committees. Chairman Underwood expresses himself opposed to them as unnecessary. Representative Peters of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee, is also opposed to them. "There is no reason why these matters cannot be handled adequately by the committees that now handle them," he said. "Postoffice and post roads certainly ought to be able to handle the roads problem, because after the first few weeks of the session all postoffice matters are disposed of, and when the appropriation bill is out of the way the postoffice committee has almost no meetings because it has no business to attend to. It could easily handle the good roads business."

As to the public health committee, Mr. Peters thinks the committee on interstate and foreign commerce can continue to handle every matter relating to public health, as it has in the past. "The Senate has shown that there is no necessity for a public health committee," he says, "for that committee rarely meets and is regarded as one of the nominal committees of the Senate. If the time should come when there is enough health legislation to keep a committee and clerks busy that is time enough to add that committee to the list to supply the demand, but until that time it would be superfluous."

Mr. Peters sees no object in securing the committees, except to create two more chairmanships and allow these chairmen extra office help. Another purpose seen is that those desiring the committees want to initiate legislation that will go to their committees, so they will have clearer opportunity to get action.

There are now 56 committees in the House. If two more are added it will mean either additional appropriations or taking away from some other appropriation to provide for the new committees. But those members of the ways and means committee, including Mr. Underwood, with whom is entrusted the work of naming the committees, think it will be difficult to prevent the resolution from passing the House, simply because it has the endorsement of a majority of the rules committee and is thereby a Democratic measure.

There is strong opposition to the proposition, however, and it may be prevented. Those members of the rules committee who voted against it undoubtedly will oppose it on the floor, when the matter comes to a vote, and revealing a close committee division may have some effect on the final vote.

CARPENTERS VOTE STRIKE

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Union carpenters of Leominster and Fitchburg voted to declare a strike today if their demands are not granted, after a four-hour session in Bricklayers hall, Main street, Sunday. The carpenter's demand they be paid \$3.50 for an eight-hour day. The present rate is \$3.28 a day.

PANAMA CANAL NEARS FINISH IN TENTH YEAR

Final Stages of Work Are Being Begun on the Waterway Across the Isthmus—Dams, Locks and Spillways Receiving Last Touches—Terminals Rising

PANAMA, C. Z.—Beginning of the tenth year of work on the Panama canal finds approaching completion. The property transfer from the French took place on May 4, 1904. Three years were devoted largely to preparation for actual constructive work.

Concrete work in the locks has advanced to the point where its termination can be prefigured; work is in progress on all of the 46 lock gates and their erection is over 90 per cent completed; installation of the lock machinery is well under way; the removal of all original excavation from the canal prism, both wet and dry, is an operation of months; and plans for most of the auxiliary features connected with the operation of the finished canal have been decided upon, and the work on some of them, as well as on terminal facilities, has been begun. According to present plans, Gatun

lake, now practically stationary at about 49 feet, will be allowed to fill after July 1, until it has reached its normal level of 85 feet, which event, in case there is a season of average rainfall, is expected to take place about December 1. The rise in the lake level will probably flood Culebra cut shortly after October 1, causing a suspension of steam shovel operations near that date. The work of removing the two remaining villages that will be cut off by the filling of Gatun lake—Gorgona and Matabachin—will probably be completed early in September.

The hydraulic fill of Gatun dam, the artificial barrier that, stretching across the old valley of the Chagres river, impounds the water of Gatun lake, eventually 164 square miles in extent, was begun in March, 1900, and completed in September, 1912. The dry fill of the dam was begun in 1907, and has continued to the present time, 11,385,362 cubic yards being in place on May 1.

The work of paving the lake side of the dam for a distance of 10 feet above and below the normal level of the water, 85 feet above sea level, is in progress. About 175,000 cubic yards will be required for this purpose. Dumping of dry fill for the west dams at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores is practically completed, the totals in place on May 1, being 692,878, and 1,635,629 cubic yards, respectively.

The greater part of the material remaining to be excavated from the canal in the dry is confined to a section of Culebra cut extending from Cucaracha slide to a point south of the empire suspension bridge, a total distance of about 9000 feet. Of the 6,633,400 cubic yards remaining to be removed in the entire Culebra cut section on May 1, only about 1,500,000 cubic yards come under the head of original excavation. The remainder was brought in by slides, which were again active during the year.

Dry excavation in the canal prism, outside of the Culebra cut section, is confined to 875,533 cubic yards in the fifth division, principally between Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks, and south of Miraflores locks to the limit of dredging operations marked by the north dike.

The construction of the permanent terminals at the Pacific end of the canal was begun with the removal of the commission village of Balboa, and the remnants of the native village of La Boca, in June and July of 1912.

The work on the terminal facilities at Cristobal has followed the plans outlined in 1911, which were pursued with only slight variations during the year 1912. The mole from which the piers will jut has been extended 3085 feet from the shore line. The wharf on the southwest side of Cristobal point was placed in use in January, 1913. Columns for the shed are being erected; 229,280 pounds of steel superstructure are in place.

For the one authorized pier, No. 17, jutting from the mole, 18,182 lineal feet of six-foot concrete caissons have been driven, and filled with 20,531 cubic yards of concrete.

A coaling station was determined upon during the past year, to be located on the swampy island across the French canal from Cristobal.

COUNTY TO GET 20 NEW BRIDGES

FRANKFORT, Ky.—R. C. Terrell, good roads commissioner, sent plans for 20 bridges to the fiscal court of Henderson county.

He has completed plans for new bridges in these counties: Knox, 50-foot span, estimated cost \$1000; Lawrence county, 100-foot span, Blaine creek, estimated cost \$6200; Hopkins county, 60-foot span, Drakes creek; Lawrence county, 85-foot span, Cat creek, estimated cost \$1800; Fayette county, 80-foot span over Elk-horn creek, estimated cost \$2000; Whitely county, Jellico creek, estimated cost \$1470; Madison county, Brushy Fork creek, estimated cost \$1260; Madison county, Silver creek, estimated cost \$2000; Mercer county, 24-foot span over Buchanan creek, \$2000.

The estimated cost includes concrete piers and abutments, concrete floors and approaches.

CITY TO GET FREE MAIL SERVICE

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—Word has been received from Washington that a free delivery had been granted to this city, to be established July 1.

Long Senate Debate on Tariff Seen

Preliminary Attack on Measure
Said to Indicate Attitude of
Stubborn Opposition on Part of
Republicans in Upper Branch

SPEECHES PREPARED

WASHINGTON.—The tariff situation in Congress is more interesting than any similar situation there since 1894. Nothing in the history of the enactment of the Dingley or the Payne law discloses one half the possibilities for political and legislative surprises, not to say sensations, that are now visible at every turn in the Senate. The Underwood bill has gone to committee without provision for hearings, and that was to have been expected, but the debate which preceded that action was full of promise of a general tariff debate later on such as few public men of today have witnessed.

The prediction that that debate would run along for at least two months, and maybe for three, carrying the session up to September, and that it would be marked by unusual intensity, with the result of a Senate vote just uncertain enough to cause the Wilson administration to be continually on the lookout, is freely made by some of the old timers in both parties.

In part, the debate, so far as the opposition is concerned, will be devoted to a criticism of the President for the large part he has had in the making of the chief features of the Underwood bill, especially free wool and free sugar. One prominent western senator is already preparing a tariff speech on what he terms the executive usurpation of Mr. Wilson, and several others are to talk along the same line. In part the debate will be a direct attack on the major schedules as fixed by Mr. Wilson's orders.

Free wool and free sugar, say numerous senators, are not strictly party matters. So far as party regularity is concerned, there might be a duty of 15 per cent on wool, and an elimination of the free sugar provision. The Democrats, in the last Congress, had a 15 per cent duty on wool, and said nothing about making sugar free, and the Baltimore convention of last year approved their work.

Free wool and free sugar have been decreed by the President alone, against the advice of some of his strongest supporters in Congress, and it is that fact that will put ginger into the forthcoming debate in the Senate. The situation among the Democrats of that body is still so uncertain as to make it difficult to predict whether the senators from Louisiana will be supported in their purpose to vote against the bill.

There are about a dozen Democratic senators who strongly oppose the free wool and the free sugar provisions of the bill, but who for the most part will vote for the bill, with reluctance. Should two of them join the two from Louisiana, the bill would be amended in a way that would bring about a sharp contest in conference between the two houses, with uncertain results, thus repeating in part the most striking parts of the history of the Wilson-Gorman bill of 1894.

The most interesting question just now is, will these two additional votes be forthcoming? It is a question that nobody can answer at this time with certainty, but the advantage seems to be slightly with the President, and many of the careful observers expect him to win, after a contest which will make the revision of 1913 epochal.

President Wilson has taken a firmer hand in the making of the pending tariff bill than ever has been taken by any of his predecessors on similar occasions. A passing glance at recent tariff history will throw interesting light on the proposition.

Mr. Cleveland took no part whatever in the preparation of the Mills bill in 1888, but stood on his tariff message of the December previous. He frankly admitted his lack of knowledge as to the details of tariff making, and said that he was not competent to instruct Congress on that subject.

When the McKinley bill was being whipped into shape in 1890 Mr. Harrison took no active part in that work. He was informed from time to time concerning the progress that was being made, but at no time did he interfere with the committees of Congress or undertake to give directions as to duties.

In 1894 Mr. Cleveland took as little part in the shaping of the Wilson bill as he had taken six years before in the shaping of the Mills bill. Indeed, he kept so little track of what was going on in the Senate that Senator Gorman of Maryland was in position to amend the bill in a radical way before the President knew that such a step was even being contemplated.

In 1897, Mr. McKinley was consulted merely as a matter of courtesy by Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, who was his equal as a tariff expert. Mr. McKinley had no part in the fixing of any of the duties, and decided none.

One of the major criticisms of Mr. Taft was that he kept his hands off when Congress was shaping the Payne bill. Had he shown even a slight interest in the schedules, and exerted only a little of the influence of the great office he held, it is generally believed the bill would have been approved by the country.

President Wilson has taken a course that is different from that of any of his immediate predecessors. He has taken the liveliest interest in every stage of the tariff situation, and has not hesitated to make suggestions and to give directions. Free wool and free sugar are his own ideas, inserted in the bill against the advice of Chairman Underwood and other leaders in the House, and some of his strongest supporters

MOBILE ARMY, SAYS SECRETARY, MUST SUPPORT HARBOR FORTS



(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war

WASHINGTON.—In discussing the preparedness of seaboard cities to resist attack from land Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, declared on Sunday that defense against a land enemy must be made by a mobile army. He said this was shown in 1909 when Boston was "taken" in the maneuvers in which an invading army landed at New Bedford and "captured" Boston from the rear.

He said that big gun defenses are comparatively useless against an invading army once it has landed. He declared: "It is true that many of our seacoast defenses would find serious difficulty in defending themselves by their own garrisons against a land attack by a numerous force, as they have been constructed almost wholly to give protection to the cities and harbors behind them against an attack by hostile fleet."

"The coast artillery troops, while available for certain work as infantry,

are trained primarily for service with the big guns and cannot be assigned to other work without jeopardizing the efficiency of the work for which they are maintained; so that in case of land attack it will be necessary to assign considerable bodies of mobile troops to defend these works."

"The well-trained and armed soldier on his feet is the determining element, and any country which trusts itself to defenses unsupported by a mobile army is destined to defeat. Each helps the other and both are necessary."

"The department is now considering the installation of guns up to six-inch caliber with all-around fire, to help in the defense of the works from land attack, and it has paid much more attention than heretofore to the construction of batteries which have a well thought out and prepared system of defense against land attack."

question. But not so. The President has been much impressed with the leadership of Mr. Underwood as it was brought out during the long difficult tariff struggle in the House, and desires to command his skill further. He sees that nice negotiations will be necessary, and recognizes that Mr. Underwood's capacity for such work has been clearly shown.

It therefore seems probable that when currency reform is taken up by the House, early in June, the President will be in charge, with Mr. Underwood and Mr. Glass as his first and second lieutenants, respectively. The vital points of the legislation will be settled in the House, as was the case with the tariff, but the Senate will have the power, as it has it now, to amend the President's plan, provided it can muster enough votes.

There seems to be no thought of completed legislation at this session. The bill will undoubtedly be put through the House, and be introduced in the Senate, but beyond that nothing is expected. The debate in the Senate probably will last until the latter part of August, and if, as a result, the bill should be amended in any essential particular, there will follow a disagreement in conference which may last for several weeks, or even a month. After the tariff is out of the way, it is generally assumed it will be quite out of the question to maintain a quorum of either house, and that adjournment will necessarily follow. But currency will be the first thing on the books at the regular session beginning in December, and a law is looked for at that time.

The chief difficulty at present is in settling on a satisfactory plan. The President intimates that his ideas are gradually clearing up, and that in a short time he will know what he wants the bill to contain. Meanwhile, he will engage a noted expert, connected with an eastern college, presumably Prof. Royal Meeker of Princeton, to draft a currency bill, to be used in checking the bill which is now being drafted by the House committee under the direction of Representative Glass.

It is announced that there will be no currency reform in the President's plan, provided it can muster enough votes.

There seems to be no thought of completed legislation at this session. The bill will undoubtedly be put through the House, and be introduced in the Senate, but beyond that nothing is expected. The debate in the Senate probably will last until the latter part of August, and if, as a result, the bill should be amended in any essential particular, there will follow a disagreement in conference which may last for several weeks, or even a month. After the tariff is out of the way, it is generally assumed it will be quite out of the question to maintain a quorum of either house, and that adjournment will necessarily follow. But currency will be the first thing on the books at the regular session beginning in December, and a law is looked for at that time.

references to capitalization, stocks or stock exchanges in the currency bill. These matters are to be considered separately, according to President Wilson.

Coal Investigation

The impression is gaining ground that the Senate will not pass the resolution of Senator Kern of Indiana, providing for a federal investigation of the West Virginia coal mining strikes, in the Cabin Creek and the Paint Creek districts.

The resolution was debated at every session of the Senate last week, and Mr. Kern, at the end of the week, expressed a doubt of the adoption. Opposition to the resolution is based on the ground that the Senate would be exceeding its jurisdiction in undertaking such an investigation. The resolution will be the unfinished business of the Senate daily until disposed of.

House Committees

Within a week or 10 days Chairman Underwood hopes to announce the personnel of the standing committees of the House. So far as the more important committees are concerned, there will not be many changes, as compared with committees in the recent Congress. Appointing the committees for the present Congress, aside from the more important ones, is more difficult than for many years.

Owing to the rule adopted by the Democratic caucus, the men who serve on the Democratic side of the twelve big committees of the House will not be allowed places on other committees. It is now becoming clear that the caucus rule is too severe, as it takes 144 Democrats to fill the majority places on the twelve big committees, and leaves 156 Democrats to be placed on about 40 small committees. The result of this rule will be that these 40 smaller committees will be filled with men having from three to five committee assignments each—too many for effective work.

Votes for Women

Suffragists won a tactical victory before the Senate committee on woman suffrage last week, when the committee ordered a favorable report on the Chamberlain resolution providing for a constitutional amendment in the interest of equal suffrage.

There is no likelihood that the question will be considered by either house at the present session and if it should come to vote now it would probably be overwhelmingly defeated, since it requires a two-thirds majority to pass a joint resolution submitting a proposed amendment to the constitution.

The elation of the suffragists has not been diminished by the fact that the Senate committee is made up of senators from the suffrage states of the west. Only a bare quorum of the committee voted on the resolution, five in the affirmative and one in the negative.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The following information is taken from the Archers Register for 1912-1913. Dates of the prominent archery meetings to be held in Great Britain, and France, in 1913.

The sixtieth Leamington and Midland counties grand archery meeting will take place June 11 and 12, at Jepson Gardens, Leamington Spa.

The fifth Le Touquet (France) archery meeting will be held June 18, 19 and 20. The fifty-first Grand Western Archery Society meeting will be held July 16, 17 and 18 at Salisbury.

The Grand National Archery Society will hold its seventeenth annual meeting, July 30 and 31, and Aug. 1 at Edgbaston.

The Northern Counties Archery Society will hold its meeting at Derby on Aug. 27, 28 and 29.

The eleventh annual meeting of the southern counties will be held at Weybridge on Sept. 16, 17 and 18.

The Scorton Arrow meeting, established 239 years ago, will be held at Clitheroe, Sept. 9.

The nineteenth annual Hereford round meeting will be held at Herefordshire Country Cricket ground, Oct. 1, 2 and 3. The Hereford round is not shot in the United States. It is a woman's round, made up of 72 arrows at 80 yards, 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

In the interesting preface to the Archers Register, the double York round score of 223 hits, 1067 score, made by H. P. Neshman at the southern meeting, is given as the highest made in 45 years.

The scores made at our last national meeting, which are reported in full in the Register, show that George Phillips Bryant made 230 hits, 1064 score; the highest score save one made at a national meeting in this country, or in England, since Ford made his record score in 1857. In 1910 Henry B. Richardson, of Boston, made 231 hits, 1111 score.

MR. WILSON TO STAY IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON.—Ambassador Wilson will remain at Mexico City for this government indefinitely, the President clearly intimates today. He believes Mr. Wilson's retention is absolutely necessary because of the ambassador's intimate knowledge of the affairs in the republic. No charges worthy of serious consideration have been filed against Mr. Wilson at the White House or state department.

THOSE WHO CONTROL

The owners of any newspaper are its readers, the public, and their approval of the policies of any paper is absolutely necessary for its success. The suppression, distortion, or falseness of news published becomes then a matter of public importance and the real continued support of the paper by that public depends greatly upon their belief in the accuracy of its news and character of the policies by which it is conducted. Let a paper grow lax in its censorship of the news and follow by retraction and denial and the public will cease to quote it as authority, and their interest in it will become more purely a selfish one.

The hearty and intense support given the Monitor by its readers proves that as a leading exponent of clean journalism the paper is making an intense appeal which is being answered from practically every part of the world.

The readers of a daily paper also exercise another form of power as censors of the advertising which is published. No advertiser can continue wastefully expending money which brings no return and the refusal of people to patronize any but those whose motives are right is causing advertisers to stop such advertising. By patronizing Monitor advertisers whenever practicable readers of the Monitor may not only be reasonably sure of satisfaction in dealing with those whose advertising is dependable and whose profits are fair but it will reenforce the belief of these advertisers that honest advertising pays best and constructively displace the dishonest with that which is honest.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

At present anything relating to Hoylake, the scene of the next British professional championship is particularly interesting to us. One of the most noticeable things in the development of golf is that even it is in a measure ruled by fashion. For a while a certain kind of course construction is considered the great test of the game, and then some other kind of hole or hazard supersedes it in the popular favor. At one time the Punch Bowl hole at Hoylake was considered the best on the course, and, as a one-shot hole, one of the best anywhere. But the modern school scorns any kind of a "basin" hole and the Field says regarding its removal:

"Probably every stranger who has visited Hoylake during the past 10 years or so has considered the making of a punch bowl green at the tenth hole, where nature has provided a beautiful undulating plateau for putting place, as an act of stupid vandalism. . . . Now there is plenty of water available, and so it has been possible to make a new green in the sandhills to the left of the old one. This green is of the type familiar to

golfers who have played much on courses laid out by H. S. Colt. It is a long and rather narrow plateau ending in a steep declivity, with its surface variegated by two or three low and gently sloping mounds."

Garden Smith on the contrary tells us in Golf Illustrated:

"We confess that we feel no enthusiasm about the substitution of this long and narrow plateau for the old 'Punch Bowl.' If there is a lack of plateau greens at Hoylake there are plenty of other holes where they might be introduced without sacrificing a characteristic and enjoyable feature of the course."

The same thing has been done at the old seventeenth at Sandwich. The "Punch Bowl" was condemned and a new green has been made further on to the left on higher ground. The new hole is a very good one, but it is much duller than the old and an element of variety has been lost. As showing how opinion changes in these matters, Horace Hutchinson, in "Famous Golf Links," specially mentions this old seventeenth hole at Sandwich as "perhaps, the crowning glory of the course!"

MALDEN COMBINES BENEFITS OF BEING SUBURB AND ALSO A CENTER



Section of Pleasant street, one of the business thoroughfares of Malden, Mass., looking eastward

Profiting by Boston Advantages It Enjoys Independent Government and Has Large and Increasing Manufacturing Plants

GROWTH IS STEADY

LESS than a dozen years ago residents of Malden, Mass., traveling either in America or abroad would register from Boston, Mass. Now they register from Malden. For while Malden is one of Boston's most active suburbs it is an individual community, enjoying the benefits of the greater city, having the same water supply, the same sewerage system, the same park system and yet governing itself as completely as if separated from Boston by hundreds of miles.

During the last few years Malden has made remarkable strides forward, both as a manufacturing city and as a residential suburb. Its annual appropriations for municipal expenses exceed the half million dollar mark, its population, now upwards of 46,000, is gaining at the rate of about 10 per cent a year.

Environs Favorable

On two sides extend the Metropolitan park system, controlled by the state and within reach of every resident of the city. In the center of this reservation is beautiful Spot pond, one of the natural reservoirs of the Metropolitan water system from which Malden receives its water. Several smaller reservoirs are located nearby, reached by winding drives and broad boulevards through the woodlands. Malden also has an individual park system, governed by its own park board, where opportunity is given the residents for recreation and where play schools are established for the children in summer.

Malden's highways are among the best in New England, and the paving of the principal streets will be largely extended this summer.

In transportation facilities, no city of Greater Boston excels Malden. It is claimed that more trolley cars pass through Malden square each day, than any other point in Greater Boston. Two street railway companies, the Boston Elevated and the Bay State, furnish trolley service. Two lines of the Boston & Maine railroad pass through the city. Plans for the extension of rapid transit to Malden have been practically completed, the only question to be decided now being whether the rapid transit trains shall enter the city by an overhead structure or through a subway. Locations for the terminal have been secured and prepared for its construction at Main and Center streets, and a power house

TYPICAL BIT OF SUBURBAN PARKWAY



Fellsway boulevard winds close to Fellsmere pond among low hills

has been completed and is in operation. Schools are maintained at a high standard, graduates from Malden High school being admitted to the colleges without taking entrance examinations. Malden's High school is one of the largest in the state, having an enrollment of 1124 and an average attendance of 1074 pupils. Manual training has been extended below the high school to the seventh, eighth and ninth grades and the enrollment in these classes is now 900. Domestic science has been taught for two years with success and has been extended to the seventh, eighth and ninth grades besides the high school.

Enrolled in the public schools are between 6900 and 7000 pupils. In addition, public evening schools are maintained, there being four separate schools located in different sections of the city at which the enrollment is 1121, with an average attendance of 705, schools being held three evenings each week. Forty-one teachers are employed in the free evening schools. Malden has adopted a plan of graduation which permits pupils to advance from grade to grade at any time during the school year. Athletics are looked upon as an important feature of the school system and are conducted in the grammar and high schools under the direction of the school officials.

Waterway Plans

Development of Malden's waterway, the Malden river, is receiving the attention of the state and federal officials. It is proposed to widen and deepen the channel of the river to permit vessels of ocean draught to navigate to the headwaters of the river at the Medford street

bridge and to Charles street, the river now being open to colliers and vessels of lighter draught. This improvement will lead to greater development of the area along the river banks. Already new industries are locating along the river, one manufacturing concern having purchased a tract near the Malden boundary line where extensive factories, which will give employment to a thousand persons, are now in process of construction.

One of the leading factors in the commercial development of Malden is the Malden board of trade, composed of 300 leading residents and business men, with C. Morris Fredrick as president. Although established less than five years the organization has brought a number of new industries to the city and has established a plan of cooperation for the benefit of the city which is meeting with growing success. Having found tenants for factories already erected, the board now has a committee working on plans for an industrial building where manufacturers coming to Malden may find quarters until they construct their own factories. The board of trade seeks only the better class of manufacturers employing skilled hands. An exposition and civic week is conducted annually by the board of trade when Malden's products are exhibited.

Foremost among the city's industries is that of the manufacture of rubber shoes and boots, three factories turning out an average of 4800 pairs an hour, or between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 pairs a year, and giving employment to about 3200 people. The manufacture of rubber articles, of shoe lasts, of knitted underwear, paints and varnishes, fancy soaps, lamps, brushes, moldings, lithographs, leather goods, novelties, boilers and engines, carriages, and automobile bodies, children's clothing, tar road materials, fire hose and print cloths furnishes the principal local occupations.

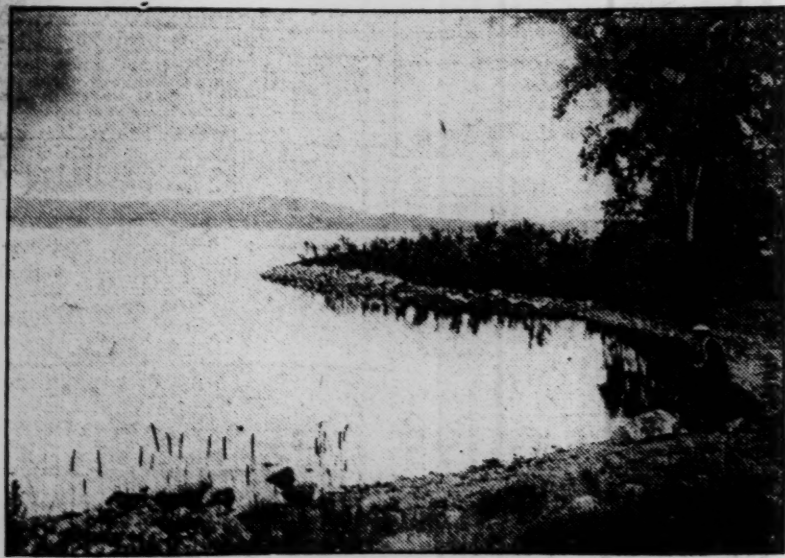
Malden manufactures and supplies to its people and to neighboring municipalities electricity and gas.

Two department stores are conducted in Malden besides many individual stores and the city has four banks.

Mayor Charles Schumaker has named a committee which is now at work selecting locations for a new city hall and fire station. A new postoffice building also is expected.

Malden's public library and art gallery is regarded as one of the best equipped in the state. The city departments are well housed and well equipped. The Y. M. C. A., clubs and fraternities are active and prosperous. Malden is a progressive, growing New England city, wide awake to its advantages as a commercial and residential city, and ready to extend a welcoming hand to new comers.

PART OF MALDEN'S WATER SUPPLY



Glimpse along well-kept partly wooded shore of Spot pond

NEW ELECTRIC LINE PROPOSED

TEXARKANA, Tex.—Action of the council in granting a franchise to build an interurban railway in the city will result undoubtedly in the building of the line to Clarksville, declares Attorney Rollin W. Rodgers, representative of the local men who applied for the franchise. "The building of the line," said Mr. Rodgers, "will mean much for the farmers and other owners of property in this county as well as in Red River county."

FAIRS APPROPRIATION \$75,000

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Governor Spry signed a bill passed by the last Legislature recently, providing for an appropriation of \$75,000 to make Utah exhibits at the Panama fairs in San Francisco and San Diego.

NAVY HAS MUCH SILVERWARE

WASHINGTON—The navy department has many thousand dollars worth of silverware on its hands. The silver represents the gifts of states or cities to

500 KNIGHTS TEMPLARS TO MEET

WICHITA, Kan.—For two hours on Sunday night Aug. 10, Wichita will be hostess to over 500 Knights Templars from various places in Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas en route to Denver, Col., to attend the triennial convocation of Knights Templars.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

ABBREVIATED POETRY

When spring comes smiling o'er the hills,
Right joyously we go forth,
To greet the rills and daffodils,
Etc., &c.

It's really rather hard to know
Which flower we like the best,
Because so many sweet ones grow
N. E. and S. and W.

We find and leave each on its stem.
By vale and hill and mount,
For pickel, a large % of them
Aren't very much a c.

DEBUTANTE

Wee Susie will know much better
Hereafter, let us hope:
But when dining out the other day,
When a finger bowl was passed her way
She asked: "Please, where's the soap?"

Just now the public is very much interested in slides. Those to first, second, third or home base and the more expensive ones in Culebra cut.

MODERN CHORING

Though the farmer boys no more, I ween,
Feed and curry their teams, they've
got to
Be up and rubbing them smooth and
clean,
Be carefully filling with gasoline
The motor truck and auto.

APPROVED

"What do you think of the proposed law to make manufacturers of preserved fruits put labels on their products showing when they were put up?"
"Well, I feel that they should at least put figures on their figs and dates on their dates."

GOVERNMENT AID FOR GOOD ROADS TO BE DEMANDED

Yearly Appropriation Bill for Highways Is to Be Sought—Systematic Campaign Is Proposed by Friends of the Cause

FUNDS ARE LIMITED

WASHINGTON—Efforts that good roads enthusiasts are making to have the House of Representatives appoint a standing good roads committee, to specialize on that subject, and, presumably, bring in an appropriation bill yearly, mark the latest move in a campaign that has become national wide. The new committee, if provided for, would have 21 members, and would make a study of the question of federal aid in highway construction. The campaign will be waged first before the committee on rules, and if successful there, the House will be called upon to ratify its recommendation that the good roads committee be created.

But there is another side to the question. Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee is depended upon to oppose the creation of a good roads committee on the ground that it would mean an additional appropriation bill at every regular session of Congress. The committees of rivers and harbors and on postoffices and postroads will oppose the creation of the good roads committee because the revenues of the government being stationary, and there being no surplus, any good roads appropriations must reduce proportionately sums available for rivers and harbors and for public buildings.

But the good roads people are determined to press their case. There has been in both houses of congress, for years, a sentiment in favor of federal aid to good roads. This sentiment has developed during the past decade.

So far as the appointment of a standing committee on good roads is concerned, the matter will come to a head during the next few weeks, when the House leaders are making up the membership of regular standing committees. The good roads people will bring their demands to the attention of the leaders, and will try to induce the rules committee to approve it. They think there is a fair chance to succeed, but if they should fail, they will continue their campaign, believing that Congress will be compelled to recognize the movement.

The prevailing opinion in Congress is that ultimately the federal government will be compelled, through pressure of sentiment, to arrange some kind of a good roads program, the cost of construction to be divided between it and the states. Meanwhile, the good roads people are using all the means at their command to press their case on Congress and the country.

One of the arguments given in favor of good roads alludes to the hundreds of millions of dollars—the grand total is probably more than 1,000,000,000—that have been spent since the civil war in river and harbor improvement and on public buildings. Apparently, it is pointed out, there is to be no cessation in the demands for improvements for harbor work and public buildings. During the last session of Congress it was brought out in Senate debate that Senator Warren had secured appropriations for public buildings in several Wyoming towns having 500 population or less. And senators from some of the other western states have succeeded.

While all this river and harbor and public building work has been going on,



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it is declared road improvement has languished. A half million dollars has been voted for road purposes since Congress suspended its work on the national highway system in Andrew Jackson's time. This half million was a part of the postoffice appropriation bill and is to be expended for experimental roads.

Former Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, chairman of a joint committee of Congress on federal aid in the construction of highways, recently recommended the use of \$3,000,000,000 for highways, to be spent in the next 50 years. This report it is said will not be adopted by Congress. Mr. Bourne is quite enthusiastic on the subject of good roads. "My plan contemplates the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 for road construction and \$400,000,000 a year for maintenance by the federal government and the states, making \$3,000,000,000 in 50 years," he said today. "If this expenditure should increase farm values only 3 per cent the owners would get back in property values immediately more than the amount of the investment. If the amount spent yearly for road maintenance should reduce the cost of hauling 30 per cent the saving would cover the cost of maintenance. In my judgment, the adoption of my plan would double the total value of farms and reduce the cost of road hauling 75 per cent."

The campaign for good roads it is said will be helped in 1915 by the federal good roads exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition, at San Francisco. The good roads models are to duplicate the old Roman roads, the French roads, and all of the various types of modern roads, together with miniature models of road machinery operated by electricity.

The government made its first good roads exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, in Seattle, several years ago. It has been at expositions in Omaha, Knoxville, Chicago, New York, Atlantic City, Lethbridge, Canada, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Turin, Italy, and at many state and other fairs. The exhibit has been greatly enlarged since it was first shown.

NEW ROAD TO COST \$30,000

CHEHALIS, Wash.—Increase of the permanent highway levy from the present sum, 1 mill to 1½ mills, will give Lewis county about \$30,000 for permanent road construction the next two years. Under the operation of this law several miles of concrete road have been built.

MORE LETTER CARRIERS ASKED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—On account of the rapid growth of this city, W. H. Harrison, postmaster, has requested the department at Washington for an increase in the number of letter carriers.

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CENSUS CLERKS PROBABLY TO GO

WASHINGTON—According to a ruling by Secretary of Commerce Redfield there is no law by which the 246 temporary clerks of the census bureau can be transferred to the regular civil service list, after three years of service and the passing of a preliminary examination.

It thus appears that all these clerks must go at the close of the fiscal year, June 30. The only alternative that has been proposed is a special bill to be presented in Congress by Chairman Houston of the House committee on census, allowing the transfer under process of law, but hope for such a bill is admitted to be very doubtful.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

The new fire commissioner, W. W. Campbell, is expected to appoint a chief of the fire department tomorrow. A conference between the commissioner and the mayor was held today on the subject.

Following a conference between residents of Salem street and the street and water commission, it has been decided to take an equal amount of land from each side of Salem street for the widening of the street east of Maplewood square, the plan calling for about \$800 more than the original plan of \$4000.

BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater grange has voted to purchase a tract of seven acres of land on South street and to revive the old Plymouth county fair. The grange will unite with the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, one of the oldest agricultural societies in the country, in holding a fair each year. The grange is to raise \$2000 for the purchase of the land. The Plymouth county society has for a number of years past united with Halifax grange in holding a fair.

MAYNARD

A public meeting is to be held in the high school this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock under the direction of the playground committee, when an address is to be delivered by Thomas Curley of Waltham.

The Rev. Johannes Vaninen, pastor of the Finnish Mission Congregational Society of this town, yesterday afternoon laid the cornerstone for the Finnish Mission church, which is to be erected on Walnut street at a cost of between \$6000 and \$7000.

STONEHAM

The new grange will be organized tonight in Steel's hall. The ceremonies of installing officers will be performed by the officers of Wakefield grange.

The Alumni Association of the high school is making plans for a reunion in the army, June 6, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the alumni scholarship loan fund.

CONCORD

The 200-acre farm of the late John Brown on Old road has recently been purchased by the Concord Golf Club for the club links. Work will be started June 1 when the club will begin to get the grounds in readiness and remodel the house on the estate into a club house. The links will be ready for the beginning of the next season.

ARLINGTON

Although the board of selectmen have not officially announced it, it is expected that the dedication of the new Robbins memorial town hall will take place June 25.

The annual meeting of the Pleasant Street Congregational church Sunday school will be held this evening in the church vestry.

LYNNFIELD

With funds provided by the Public Improvement Association, the square in South Lynnfield has been graded and laid out in an attractive manner and shrubbery is now being planted. Similar improvements at the railroad station and at Law's corner and Lawrence's corner are to follow.

WAKEFIELD

A large force of men with special apparatus are busy welding the joints of rails on the local lines of the Bay State Street Railway from the center to Melrose. The purpose is to make a smoother roadbed and to in part eliminate noise. It is the first work of its kind ever done in this section.

MARLBORO

Twenty-five voters have changed their enrollment from the Republican to the Progressive party at the office of City Clerk Peter R. Murphy.

There will be a Japanese garden party and strawberry supper in the vestry of the Methodist church, Wednesday night.

BRIDGEWATER

A large number of new books have been added to the public library.

The boy scouts have accepted an invitation to parade with the G. A. R. and kindred organizations on Memorial day and have begun to practice.

PEMBROKE

Members of Pembroke grange will give minstrels at the high school assembly hall next Friday night.

The date of the annual reunion of the Pembroke High School Association has been set for July 19.

LEXINGTON

"Peace day" was observed at the second Parish Unitarian Follen church in East Lexington Sunday when the address was given by Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett.

HINGHAM

The Rev. C. M. Panunzio of the Nantasket Methodist Episcopal church, is to deliver the address before Edwin Humphrey post 104, G. A. R. Memorial day.

ROCKLAND

Mrs. F. H. Corey entertains the members of the executive board of the Rockland Woman's Club at her residence on Union street this afternoon.

READING

Members of the Philatelic class of the Reading Congregational church will go to North Reading this evening, where they will be entertained.

BRAINTREE

A Men's Club has been organized in connection with the Emmanuel Episcopal church.

WOBURN

The Minimo Camp Fire Girls will meet at the home of Miss Edith Smith on Montvale avenue tomorrow afternoon for a hike and campfire supper. Plans will be discussed for the part to be taken by the girls in the June 17 field day for the benefit of the Choate memorial hospital.

The Woburn grange will hold its annual G. A. R. night in Odd Fellows hall Wednesday, May 21, at which posts 161 and 33 will attend.

WHITMAN

A special meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening at G. A. R. hall.

The honors for the members of the senior class of the high school have been announced as follows: Valedictory, Miss Dora Diamond; salutatory, Howard Wright; essay, Miss Nina Briggs; story, Miss Christine Hayes; essay, Miss Teresa Barker; oration, Howard Barrows; dialogue, Florence Torrey; Mildred Hatch and Christine Haggood.

REVERE

The finance committee is to be addressed this evening by two experts in their special lines.

At the meeting of Paul Revere lodge, A. O. U. W., to be held this evening, the new rates will be fully explained and other important subjects considered.

MIDDLEBORO

The E. W. Pierce post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans will attend services at the Church of the Saviour next Sunday.

There is quite a building boom on in this town.

BROOKLINE

A May party will be given this evening in town hall.

Ladies night will be observed next Monday evening by the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church.

WEBSTER

Ladies Benevolent Society of the Congregational church hold a festival June 5 and 6.

CHELSEA

Captain Renfrew who is in command of the troops at the local armory will have everything ready for inspection this evening by Captain Bunker U. S. A., artillery engineer of the coast defense command of Boston.

Pupils of the graduating class of the high school who have had the highest rank for the year and will have parts in the graduation program are: Etta Kotzen, Freda E. Levenson, Doris E. Prowse, Frances M. Connolly, John Walker Noyes, Paul A. Egan, Ralph Shein.

EVERETT

Boys of the high school manual training department are erecting a one-story building at the athletic field for locker rooms and recreation rooms for the use of the athletic teams.

Residents of North Everett plan to attend the meeting of the city government tomorrow evening to urge the passage of the \$4000 appropriation for a playground in their section.

HANOVER

The senior class of the Hanover high school has decided to hold a reception the evening following graduation.

The Joseph E. Wilder post 83, G. A. R., the W. R. C. and the Sons of Veterans will attend services at the First Congregational church at Center Hall over next Sunday morning and the sermon will be given by the pastor, the Rev. E. H. Gibson.

NEWTON

An anti-suffrage meeting will be held this evening in Players hall, West Newton.

Miss Marion Chapin will give an organ recital tonight at the Amburdeale Congregational church. She will be assisted by Miss Florence Jefferson, teacher of vocal music at Lasell Seminary.

WINCHESTER

At a meeting of the Progressives in the town hall Saturday night, 38 Republicans changed their enrollment to Progressives and four who were not enrolled in any party became members of the Progressive party.

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

The trophy for which the six evening clubs of South Bay Union have been competing during the year is to be awarded tomorrow evening by Robert A. Woods, head of South End house, to the club which has done the best dramatic work. The judges are: Miss Elizabeth Porter, Miss Margaret Field and Albert J. Kennedy. The program will include the presentation of "The Violin Maker of Cremona" by the Denison House Dramatic Club, and an address by Frank C. Brown of the Boston Drama League.

The athletic clubs of Ruggles street neighborhood house are to give an exhibition tomorrow night followed by a social and jollification. On Thursday night a meeting will be held to organize a glee club for the younger girls of the house. This will be a new feature, and it is proposed to have the club meet for weekly rehearsals under the direction of two of the residents.

Friends of Elizabeth Peabody house residents are to be invited to attend the presentation of "The Turn in the Road" by the Julius Caesar Dramatic Club on Thursday evening in the house theater. This will be followed by an inspection of the house. On Friday evening the Webster Club will meet for installation of officers.

A house social will be held at Roxbury Neighborhood house tomorrow evening. Preparations are under way for the annual exhibit on May 29. The dinner given by the girls of the house to their mothers last Wednesday evening was one of the happiest events of the year, the toasts being particularly enjoyable.

An illustrated lecture for the Civic Club Wednesday evening will close the winter's work of Cottage Place neighborhood house. The program will be in charge of Mrs. A. C. Gillespie, and there will be special music.

A Japanese play, "The Flight of the Sun Goddess" is to be given by a club of little girls at Denison house Friday evening. On Saturday the annual children's picnic at Walnut Hill school will be held.

Tomorrow afternoon the children of Library Club house will entertain the people who have told them stories during the year by presenting "The Pilgrims." On Wednesday evening an operetta, "The Japanese Girl" will be given by the Friday evening girls under the direction of Miss Rose Casassa, the proceeds to go to the West Gloucester camp fund. On Thursday evening a group of children will present "Heidi." These entertainments will be given in the North Bennet street hall.

Workers from Ellis Memorial are to be busy at the Sharon camp this week getting the half acre vegetable garden planted, and at the end of the week a group of girls will come out to assist in the final work.

Civic Service house is ready to receive registrations for Camp Agassiz. Parties will leave for West Gloucester June 14.

Invitations have been sent out by the Frances E. Willard settlement for its third annual open house day at Llewellyn lodge, Bedford, on Saturday May 24, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. The feature of the day will be the laying of the corner stone of the Nellie E. Cook dormitory. The exercises will include an address by Dr. A. Z. Conrad and music by Mrs. E. Nelson Blake. In the afternoon there will be a reception on the lawn to Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand and Mrs. Katherine Lent Steven-

son, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., followed by an exhibition by the settlement camp fire girls. If the day is stormy, the celebration will be postponed one week.

Robert Gould Shaw house has something special scheduled for every day this week, including four closing parties for Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. On Wednesday evening the Mothers Club will hold an important meeting to discuss "The Church and the Settlement." Four ministers will present the subject, the Rev. Alexander Mann, the Rev. W. H. Thomas, the Rev. C. A. Ward, all of Boston, and the Rev. Pitt Dillingham, formerly of the Calhoun school. There will be music by the girls' orchestra, as well as piano, violin and vocal solos by club members. On Saturday about 50 children will go to West Medford for an all-day picnic at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Halliwell and their daughter, Mrs. Lawrence G. Brooks, who are to entertain them.

LAWRENCE TO FORM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Preliminary Work for Organization to Upbuild City Under Direction of Visiting Experts

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A campaign of publicity, reorganization and rehabilitation begins in this city today to provide Lawrence with a chamber of commerce. The Board of Trade will go out of existence when the preliminary work has ceased at the end of this week.

The campaign will be directed and promoted by William McComb of Detroit and Walter B. Moore of Chicago. The interest of business and professional men will be solicited. The directors arrived in Lawrence Saturday, and are ready for the start of the campaign Monday morning. Prospective memberships of the chamber will be made with fees ranging from \$12 to \$500 per annum. At least 1200 members will be required to carry out the plan.

The organization will be democratic, and it will embrace the general and individual interests of Lawrence, with a view toward making it a better city to live in. An effort will be made to have the Merchants Association and the Real Estate Owners Association amalgamate. This city previously had no commercial organization worth while, according to general opinion.

SIX ARE AFTER POSTMASTERSHIP

READING, Mass.—Candidates for the local postmastership now in the field include: Millard F. Charles, town clerk; Henry R. Johnson, chairman of the water board; George L. Flint, chairman of the Democratic town committee; Timothy Green, Owen McKenney and Capt. Frank E. Gray, formerly commander of company A, sixth regiment, of Wakefield.

WAKEFIELD CONCERTS ANNOUNCED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—July 11 and 25, Aug. 6 and 22 and Sept. 10 have been chosen by the park commissioners as the dates for the series of five municipal band concerts. The expense will be covered by a town appropriation and an anonymous contribution from a citizen.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 lines (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 lines (per insertion) \$1.60. For 26 or more lines (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 or 2 lines (per insertion) \$1.60. For 3 or more lines (per insertion) \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE

SEE THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE
A fine colonial house, 2½ stories, 10 nice rooms, bath, 6 open fires, new furnace, electric lights, tel., town water, nice dry cellar; house has just been painted outside; inside of house is being painted and put in first-class repair at present time; stable 30x36 with cellar, large henhouse with wire yard; about 5 acres extra nice level land, 35 apple trees; situated on high land, in nice residential town; 3 min. walk to depot, one stop to Boston; open Saturday and Sunday; inspect it at 127 Main st., Hopkinton, Mass. P. O. Box 98. Electric leave on the half hour at South Framingham station; price \$4500, \$1000 down.

WOLLASTON AND NORFOLK DOWNS
Bargains in bungalows and houses; one rare bargain in a beautiful 7-room house in perfect condition inside and out; all modern conveniences, large lot; the lawn, roses and shrubbery are unusually fine; near bathing beach, yacht clubs, and cars. Apply to A. J. WEST, agt., 34 Berlin st., Wollaston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE
JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sale; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st., Boston.

For sale at bargain or would exchange, a first-class 4-room house, assessed for \$17,000 and rented for about \$2000 a year. Apply to 15 State st., Room 51.

Huntington Ave. near Mass.
Two estates suitable for improvement purposes. Will sell for cash or entertain part exchange. Apply to D. J. CRONIN, 15 State st., Boston.

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MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. ADV. MONEY ADV. CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

TIMBER LAND

10,000 ACRES hardwood and pine timber; water and rail transportation; easy logging; will cut 8000 tons to acre. H. N. NICHOLS, 650 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

LAND-TEXAS

3200 ACRES smooth land or ranch proposition, or can irrigate from large wells; will sell or trade; ask for booklet. Address Box 328, Hereford, Tex.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER desires to let office mornings; nicely furnished and centrally located. Address D. 24, Monitor Office.

CITIZENS VOTE ON PLAYS PRESENTED AT NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford" won the highest number of votes when the public was asked to express its preference among the dramas presented this season by the Northampton players. "The Road to Yesterday" was the second choice.

The two plays which have brought the best box office results are "Seven Days" and "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." Resolutions were presented at the closing night from the Board of Trade to Frank Lyman and Mrs. Anne J. L. White for making the Northampton Stock Company enterprise possible.

STRIKERS RETURN; OTHERS ARRESTED

PATERSON, N. J.—Fifty-one silk strikers, acting as pickets at the Arthur Price mill were arrested early today and locked up on the "unlawful assemblage" charge, following the return of about 100 employees of the Price concern to their work. This was the only mill to resume operations today.

The manufacturers declared the outcome of the Price situation would show which way the strike was likely to swing, but the strike leaders declared so few workers returned that other mills will not resume operations even though similar offers are made. The Price concern granted the demands of the workers who do not belong to the I. W. W., but went out in sympathy.

STATE FORESTER URGES PLANTING

Scope of the forestry work in this state and a description of the government of New Zealand and Australia by Frank W. Rane, state forester and the Rev. Lincoln Wirt of Brockton, respectively, were related to the Twentieth Century Club Saturday.

Mr. Rane strongly urged the reforestation of the waste lands of Massachusetts, which he said, would give the country people employment all the year round, instead of the intermittent employment which poor farming conditions now give them in many locations.

BROTHERHOOD TO HOLD LADIES NIGHT

The second annual dinner and ladies' night of the Tremont Temple Brotherhood will be held Thursday evening in Converse hall, Tremont Temple. There will be a reception at 6 o'clock and dinner at 6:30. I. M. Meekins, United States district attorney, will speak.

INCOME TAX ESTIMATE \$100,000,000

WASHINGTON—An aggregate of \$100,000,000 annually will be brought into the national treasury by a tax on incomes, according to the latest revised estimates of experts. Previous computations have fixed the approximate amount at \$70,000,000.

TACOMA, WASH. TO EXTEND LINE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lines of the Milwaukee railroad will be extended to Wilapa harbor and the work will be advanced as far as possible during the coming summer.

REAL ESTATE-PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE—Lovell's COUNTRY PLACE in AMERICA at ARDMORE, PA., eight miles from PHILADELPHIA, PA. House copied from celebrated old English house; all modern conveniences. Situated in the midst of one hundred acres woodland; creek, stables, outbuildings; several cottages. Address GIRAUD TRIST CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAINE, For Sale At South Freeport, Me. On Casco Bay, one of the most beautiful seashore villages in Maine; a house of 8 rooms and fine stable. All in excellent condition, and about 1½ acres good land with fruit trees; furnace and best of water in house; 1 minute to electric, 2 minutes to steamboat wharf, convenient to store, school, etc.; a perfect summer home or fine year around residence; necessary to sell soon; a good trade. Address Box 526, Freeport, Maine.

SUMMER PROPERTY—R. I.

10 LET for the summer, attractive cottage, 9 rooms and bath, fully furnished, hot and cold water, fireplace, nice piazzas, beautifully situated among big shade trees in exclusive neighborhood, one mile from depot and electric, by macadam road, 3 minutes' walk to fine beach on Narragansett Bay; best of facilities for bathing and fishing; milk, fresh eggs and vegetables can be obtained nearby. Apply to MRS. S. K. SMITH, Harrington, R. I., or R. H. COLLEY, 79 Milk st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 4688.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Best located summer homes; two hours from Chicago, on parties of Joseph, Mich.; modern house, garage, 10 acres fruit. L. C. BONNEY, 1540 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 1428.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, Lake Shore drive, 2½ miles south of St. Joseph, Mich.; modern house, garage, 10 acres fruit. L. C. BONNEY, 1540 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 1428.

COMPLETELY FURN. cottage, Newaygo, Mich.; summer home for parties of 12; slring quiet and refined surroundings. N. 5, 150 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET

WARAN—TO LET until Oct. 1st, four room house 10 rms., 2 baths; wide out look including Charles River and Blue Hills. Apply Mrs. H. F. ROBINSON, 184 Waban ave., Waban. Tel. Newton South 31-W.

HOTELS

THE KEARSARGE
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
Best Center in White Mountains
Golf Tennis Automobile
Mountain Climbing Swimming Orchestra
Opening June 1st. OPEN JUNE 1st.
For reservations or information apply to Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 308 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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Eastern Point, New London, Conn.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America, 2½ hours from New York City. OPEN JUNE 1st.
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A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story, taught by Dr. J. H. Hayes, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred from Study Courses under Professor in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges.
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626 Curney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

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WANTED—Women and girls for housework, institutions, boarding houses for Chicago, suburbs and country; highest wages; estab. 19 years. MRS. BENARIO, 190 Laflin st., Chicago.

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Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029, 6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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Stock Market Irregular and Trading Is Light

STOCK MARKET AGAIN ALMOST FEATURELESS

Tendency Is Irregular but Changes Are Unimportant—Rock Island Issues Seeking a Lower Level

BOSTON & MAINE FIRM

Still further easing off in the Rock Island and the St. Louis, San Francisco issues was the feature of the New York stock market this morning. Otherwise the early part of the session was almost without interest. The general tendency of the market was downward but the recession was so slight during first sales that little attention was paid to the quotations.

Nothing in the news developments had any market influence, and nothing was expected to occur to cause either heavy selling or buying of securities. Traders who still take an occasional look at the tape are inclined to discuss events of the far future, hoping that by fall a brisker market may be experienced. The market showed a firmer tone at the end of the first half hour.

There was little feature to the trading in the Boston market. Prices eased off fractionally during the first sales. Boston & Maine made a good advance in the first half of the session attention was directed almost exclusively to trading in the Rock Island and St. Louis, San Francisco issues. These stocks slumped violently. Various rumors accompanied the decline but they were denied and it was difficult to tell what caused the drop.

Rock Island opened off 3/4 at 17 1/2 and dropped nearly 2 points, rallying somewhat before midday. The preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 20 1/2. It declined to 27 1/2, recovering part of the loss later. St. Louis San Francisco opened off 1/4 at 16 1/2, declined to 12 and recovered 2 points before midday. The first preferred was off 12 points at 35.

Canadian Pacific opened up 3/4 at 23 1/2, declined to 23 1/2, and then rose to 23 3/4. On the local exchange Boston & Maine opened up 1/2 at 60 1/2, advanced to 63 1/2 and suggested off more than a point before midday. Granby opened ex dividend of \$1.50 at 61 1/2, compared with Saturday's closing of 62 1/2, and then improved a good fraction.

There was further improvement in the New York market in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour prices were firm. Trading was light.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: May, 11.40; July, 11.52; Aug., 11.31; Sept., 11.02 bid; Oct., 10.92; Nov., 10.92 bid; Dec., 10.85; Jan., 10.91; Feb., 10.93 bid; March 11.00 bid.

LIVERPOOL—Middling 6.69d, off 3 points. Futures opened quiet and steady, 1/2 to 1 1/2 off. At 12.30 p. m. quiet, 1/2 to 1 off from previous closing. May-June, 6.43; July-Aug., 6.35 1/2; Aug.-Sept., 6.25 1/2; Oct.-Nov., 6.04.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £68 15s, futures £68 12s, 6d. Market steady. Sales: Spot 300, futures 1300. Spot unchanged; futures unchanged. Best selected copper £74 15s, off 10s. Pig tin ended steady. Spot £219 15s, off £4 5s. Futures £214, off £4. Spanish pig £24 15s, off 2s, 6d. Cleveland warrants 70s, unchanged.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet: N. Y. City 4 1/2 W 100 71 1/2 @ 100; Stand. Oil N. Y. 7 1/2 @ 73 1/2; do new 14 1/2 @ 146; Nipissing 8 1/2 @ 87 1/2; Braden 7 1/2 @ 74.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate northerly winds.

A disturbance over the Rocky mountains with pressure 29.00 at Denver, is causing much cloudiness in western portions of the country and scattered rains in the upper Missouri valley. Clear to partly cloudy weather prevails elsewhere. Temperatures are somewhat higher in parts of the West and Southwest, while slight changes are noted over the rest of the country. Generally speaking they are low for the season in northern districts. Lowest, 32 degrees at Chicago, British Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

Sun rises, 5:19; sets, 7:02; 10:30 a. m., 10:45 p. m. Average temperature yesterday, 30.

IN OTHER CITIES

Washington, 78; Portland, Me., 50; New York, 62; Pittsburgh, 50; Philadelphia, 54; St. Louis, 52; Buffalo, 54; Des Moines, 52; Chicago, 50; Kansas City, 50; Albany, 50; Jacksonville, 72; Denver, 50; San Francisco, 62.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises, 5:19; sets, 7:02; 10:30 a. m., 10:45 p. m. Length of day, 14:43. LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Best Sugar	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Can	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Car Pk	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Lumber	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Smelting	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Steel	102	102	102	102
Am Sugar	110	110	110	110
Am Soda	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalpa	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Ind	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Balt & Ohio	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Bald Loco	47	47	47	47
Brooklyn R T	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cal Pac	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Cal Petrol	41	41	41	41
Can Pac	236 1/2	236 1/2	236 1/2	236 1/2
Can Pac 2d 24	230	230	230	230
Cent Leather	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chl & Alton	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	30	30	30	30
Chl & Alton pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	138	138	138	138
Chl & Alton pf	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	111	111	111	111
Chl & Alton pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	39	39	39	39
Chl & Alton pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	99	99	99	99
Chl & Alton pf	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	131	131	131	131
Chl & Alton pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	72	72	72	72
Chl & Alton pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	29	29	29	29
Chl & Alton pf	31	31	31	31
Chl & Alton pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	109	109	109	109
Chl & Alton pf	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	165	165	165	165
Chl & Alton pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	24	24	24	24
Chl & Alton pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	35	35	35	35
Chl & Alton pf	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	106	106	106	106
Chl & Alton pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	62	62	62	62
Chl & Alton pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2

LONDON PRICES

RATHER UNEVEN AND TONE WEAK

Home Rails Yield and Americans Are Quiet and Irregular—Canadian Pacific Higher on Good Earnings Statement

FOREIGNERS NARROW

LONDON—Markets very quiet. Changes in prices are unimportant.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—The securities markets had a heavy tone today influenced by the expectation that the rush to sub-money. Consols, although not notably lower, appeared uncertain. Home rails issued on the issuance of the £1,250,000 new Great Northern railway capital.

American railway shares at above parity ruled quiet and irregular. Earnings caused a rally in Canadian Pacific. Foreigners disclosed narrow, mixed movements. Mines drooped.

Rubber descriptions held steady pending the outcome of the auction sales of the new staple. De Beers shaded 1/4 to 2 1/2. Rio Tinto lost 1/4 to 7 1/2.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Western	145	145	145	145	2
Rio Grande	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	1/2
Central	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
& Nashville	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	1/2
Texas	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	1/2
Central	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1/2
Western	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	1/2
Western	29	29	29	29	1/2
Pa	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	1/2
Railway	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	1/2
Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Pacific	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	1/2
Steel	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1/2
	486 25	486 25	486 25	486 25	1/2
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Industrial, Commercial and Railroad News

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER ISSUES ANNUAL STATEMENT

Favorable Report of Year's Earnings Is Made, Showing Big Increase in Sales and Gratifying Expansion in Surplus Available for Dividends

NEW YORK—The International Harvester Company reports for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last as follows, in comparison with the previous year:

1912	1911
Sales	\$125,438,101
Net earnings	\$17,404,508
Total revenue	\$190,131,258
Operating expenses	\$172,726,750
Interest and taxes	\$15,094,355
Depreciation	\$2,411,255
Dividends	\$1,411,255
Reserves and profits	\$1,411,255
Capital stock	\$1,411,255
Surplus	\$1,411,255
Total	\$1,411,255

The surplus available for common stock dividends is equal to 15.33 per cent on the \$80,000,000 outstanding, compared with 14.15 per cent in the previous year. The sales increased 16 per cent over 1911, due to more favorable crop conditions, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

The increase in the United States was 12 per cent and abroad 23 per cent. Of the total sales the foreign trade was \$50,000,000. It now constitutes 40 per cent of the entire business of the company. On the other hand the sales of harvesting machinery, tillage implements and twine in the United States now constitute only one third of the company's total sales.

The report shows that the cash surplus is \$31,586,544. This is gained when to the \$23,390,946 surplus from previous years is added the \$8,195,597 carried to the account for 1912. The 7 per cent dividend on the \$80,000,000 preferred stock and the 5 per cent on the \$80,000,000 of common stock aggregates \$8,200,000.

The assets are \$242,920,543, of which plants are put down at \$78,195,208, the balance being made up of current assets, receivables, deferred charges to operations, fire insurance fund assets and the like. In the liabilities are items for plant depreciation, which amount to \$11,643,083; pension fund, \$1,298,568; industrial accident fund of \$788,125 and a contingent fund of \$3,000,000, which is not counted with the surplus.

In the section of the report dealing with capital stock mention is made of the separation of the \$140,000,000 capital stock of the company on Feb. 10, 1913, between the International Harvester Corporation and the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, in which the preferred stock was divided between the companies and the common as well.

Further on in the report the business of the two companies is set forth. Brief mention is made in the report, which is signed by President Cyrus H. McCormick, of the government suit to dissolve the original corporation. It is said that from the day of the organization of the bureau of corporations in 1906, an effort to have the government investigate had been in vain until 1912, when the government brought suit. The government's testimony was finished by December, 1912, while the company hopes to have all its evidence in some time this summer.

President McCormick expresses a slight grievance that the government gave out its side of the case before the other side had been heard, but he finds solace in the fact that his company is not accused of overcapitalization, inordinate profits, and further in the fact that the government confirms the statement that the international products are not sold abroad cheaper than they are in the United States.

Speaking generally, the report says that the principal capital expenditures were incurred in enlarging warehouse and storage facilities in the United States and Canada and in the construction of additional units for the manufacture of gasoline and kerosene engines and tractors. New twine mills were built in France and Germany. The first unit of an extensive plant at Lubertzy, Russia, was completed and reapers and mowers are now being constructed there for use in Russia.

The report shows that the company now has seven plants in foreign countries, including three in Canada.

There is detailed explanation of the welfare work of the corporation. The average number of employees of all plants or companies during the year was 42,979. The company contributed \$50,000 to the Employees Benefit Association during the year, bringing its surplus up to \$326,940.48. The company appropriated \$250,000 of its 1912 earnings to the pension fund. It paid out in pensions during the year \$29,871,066, which left a balance of \$1,298,568.45 on Dec. 31, 1912.

The company appropriated \$250,000 also for its industrial accident fund during the year and this fund amounted to \$788,125 on Dec. 31. It is said that since the instituting of the fund, May 1, 1910, \$288,500 had been paid out voluntarily by the company to employees injured. Night work for women has been abolished.

NEW FINANCING OF NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Company May Undertake Some Issues Later on but Is Provided With Funds for Immediate Needs and Summer's Work

CONSOLIDATION PLANS

NEW YORK—It is learned that the New York Central does not contemplate any additional new financing for improvements, betterments, etc., until next fall, as it now has practically all the necessary funds to carry on work mapped out for the coming summer. There are a few small issues that may be disposed of if the market conditions improve within the next few months, but nothing on an elaborate scale will be undertaken in this direction.

The Cleveland Short Line railway now has unissued in its treasury \$8,200,000 of its total authorized \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds and it is possible that a part or even all of the unissued balance may be sold should it be deemed necessary. This company has a total outstanding capital stock amounting to \$4,750,000, all of which is owned by the Lake Shore railroad, which has it under lease until March 31, 2010. The company was organized for the purpose of building a line around Cleveland which will greatly simplify handling of through business to and from the West. Its outstanding bonds are guaranteed by the lessee.

With the announcement of the proposed creation of two new mortgages by the New York Central the impression prevails in some quarters that there will soon be placed on the market a large amount of new securities by the organization. It is pointed out, however, that the present does not afford a very bright opportunity for disposal of bonds, except at a high rate of interest or a liberal discount. If we are favored with large crops this fall it is believed that both the stock and bond markets will show considerable improvement.

In view of the higher rate of interest and direct lien on the property of the New York Central, it is believed that a large number, if not practically all of the holders of the \$90,578,400 3½ per cent Lake Shore collaterals, the \$19,336,000 Michigan Central collaterals and the \$57,188,000 New York Central debentures, will deposit their securities for exchange into the new 4 per cent mortgage bonds which are proposed to be issued by the company for this purpose. The new bonds will be a lien on the railroads of the New York Central, including the lines recently consolidated and also upon its leasehold interests in the New York & Harlem, the West Shore, Beech Creek and Troy & Greenbush railroads and upon three-quarters of the stock of the Hudson River Bridge Company.

It is pointed out that, when this result is accomplished, the New York Central will be one step nearer the point of unification of its lines, so that future financing may be accomplished in a much more satisfactory manner than has been possible in the past. The unification of the more important lines of the system, so that operations may be conducted more directly under the one head, so to speak, will also mean greater efficiency for all.

The company will be placed in a much better position to carry on the extensive improvement and betterment program which has been mapped out for the future and which is now being actively carried on. The system today is in better physical condition than at any time in its history and earnings are growing each year. No doubt considerable time must elapse before the full benefits from the present and more recent improvements will be reflected in operations of the system, but ultimately the wisdom of such liberal outlays will be manifested.

When the exchange of bonds is accomplished, the New York Central will be in a position to authorize the issuance of bonds under its new proposed refunding and improvement mortgage which has no limitation as to the amount of bonds that may be issued under it, although there are certain restrictions imposed on all in excess of \$500,000,000. Except for refunding purposes no further amounts can be issued for more than 80 per cent of the cost of the work done or property acquired and subject to its lien nor unless such further issue shall have been authorized by a majority vote of the stock represented and which may be voted at a meeting of the stockholders called to consider the question of such further issue.

After the special meeting of stockholders on June 18, at which time action will be taken on the matters outlined above, a plan will be formulated by the board of directors for consolidation of the New York Central, Lake Shore and other of the western lines. It has not as yet been stated which of the lines will be included in the amalgamation, but it is believed that it will take in the more important of the group, including the Michigan Central, "Big Four," "Nickel Plate" and so on.

DENVER & SALT LAKE R. R.
DENVER—Newman Erb, president of Denver & Salt Lake R. R., has left on an inspection of the properties accompanied by George H. Burr of New York, who is expected to be elected a director tomorrow, and President H. I. Miller of New Orleans & Great Northern.

WESTERN MONEY MARKET SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

CHICAGO—The western money market reflects an easier trend sentimentally, although as a matter of fact the expected change from a week ago has not occurred. While the consideration given customers of long standing accounts, which is in evidence at all times, is still apparent in the way of showing some slight shading from 6 per cent, in the total number of transactions there is no deviation from this rate. Deposits are considerably below the figures of a year ago and reserves are only comfortably within legal requirements, and for this reason banks are showing an inclination to be less liberal in their loans than heretofore. Some laxity is apparent as occurring in the exercise of prudent conservatism under the prevailing conditions with respect to some changes in the tariff as well as the season of the year.

As germination takes place and more verified reports are obtained with regard to the probable crop yield, the farming communities will feel it to their advantage to release some of their last year's holdings, which will eventually have the effect of relieving the strain in money circles.

In territory in and about St. Louis business continues fairly good and although bank clearings are somewhat lighter than a week ago, there is still a gain over last year. Rates of discount hold firmly at 3½ to 4 per cent, and there appears no likelihood of any change for the present at least. St. Paul and Minneapolis report more activity in the demand for loans in the past week, with a gradual strengthening in rates, 6 per cent being asked on all offerings, except for a few high class names. Conditions in a commercial way are reflected in a fairly good increase in bank clearings from week to week.

The commercial paper market is rather an uninteresting affair at the larger centers, there being a very small amount of such securities which find their way into the big institutions, what little buying there is being confined to small cities and some of the country banks where rates are from 5 to 5½ per cent, with only the best of names being able to obtain the lower rate.

COLORADO FUEL COMPANY AFFAIRS

NEW YORK—Executive committee of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. has called special stockholders meeting June 17 to vote on question of authorizing, in accordance with Colorado laws, a transfer of all real estate of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. to Colorado Industrial Company for \$14,067,000 par value of debentures of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. outstanding.

Colorado Industrial Company will execute a supplemental mortgage on the real estate and further security of the bonds secured by mortgage of 1904 executed by Colorado Industrial Company. These bonds have heretofore been guaranteed by Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

After supplemental mortgages have been executed, Colorado Industrial Company will transfer to Colorado Fuel & Iron Company the real estate transferred to the Colorado Industrial Company and all other real estate held by Colorado Industrial Company, including its iron ore lands in Wyoming and coal lands in Colorado. Transfer books will close May 27 and reopen after final adjournment of the meetings.

Briefly stated, the purpose of meeting is to authorize cancellation and redemption of \$14,067,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron debentures outstanding and held by New York Trust Company as trustee in accordance with provisions of Colorado Industrial Company mortgage dated Aug. 1, 1904.

Thirty-eight million four hundred thousand feet of copper wire are required for the magnetos of the 200,000 Ford cars made this year.

Reports current in Wall street say a strong syndicate consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., National City Bank and other concerns, has been organized to take at par the unsubscribed part of \$45,000,000 4½ per cent bonds to be offered for sale by city of New York.

Monthly statement of foreign commerce at port of New York shows falling off of over \$16,000,000 in merchandise entered for consumption, compared with figures for April, 1912. There was an increase of nearly \$3,500,000 in goods entered for warehouse, indicating that importers are warehousing their goods in anticipation of lower tariff rates.

Expenditures by Pennsylvania Railroad Company incurred through new laws—federal and state—governing railroad affairs from Aug. 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1913, was \$10,936,134. In Pennsylvania full crew law costs \$555,085, and semi-monthly pay bill will cost \$275,000 a year. In New York full crew law will cost \$101,160 annually. New Jersey grade crossing bill—if literally enforced—would cost more than \$60,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

Exchanges \$19,453,229 \$19,701,334
Balances 1,158,763 1,142,816
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$31,523.

FIRST QUARTER GOOD ONE FOR FOUNDRIES CO.

Earnings Make Excellent Showing but Management Is Conservative as to Dividends—Record of Operations

INCREASE IN INCOME

American Steel Foundries earned more than its present dividend requirements for the full year 1913 in the first quarter, the surplus for dividends resulting from the operations of the three months being equal to 2½ per cent on the \$17,184,000 capital stock.

The surplus for the quarter was \$386,872, against \$9327 in the first quarter of 1912 and a deficit of \$88,917 in the first quarter of 1911. All of the figures for the quarter are the largest of any quarter since the company began reporting earnings by quarters in 1911. If the present rate of earnings is maintained the results for the full year will be better than any previous year except the 12 months ending July 31, 1907, when the surplus was equal to nearly 14 per cent on the stock now outstanding.

The net operating income, total income, charges, sinking fund and depreciation and surplus or deficit by quarters since Jan. 1, 1911, have been as follows:

Quarter ending	Op. Inc.	Net Income	Depre.	Surplus
Mar. 31, 1911	\$62,524	\$80,190	\$19,667	\$88,917
June 30, 11	116,167	3,114	161,946	165,690
Sept. 30, 11	41,724	49,912	168,828	118,929
Dec. 31, 11	37,273	40,849	182,748	141,829
Mar. 31, 12	188,656	196,511	187,184	9,327
June 30, 12	231,262	298,918	196,016	102,902
Sept. 30, 12	207,904	521,421	209,285	312,035
Dec. 31, 12	555,777	1,191,616	218,425	353,491
Mar. 31, 13	670,538	680,650	203,778	386,872

*Deficit.

The net operating income for the last three months was larger than that of the 12 months to July 31, 1909, and more than five times as large as that of the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1911. American Steel Foundries is more than \$375,000 better off than it was at the end of the first quarter of 1912. The net operating income increased over \$100,000 from the March quarter to the June quarter last year and the September quarter exceeded the June quarter by over \$200,000. The increase in the last quarter was less than \$50,000 but the first quarter of 1913 shows an increase over the last quarter of 1912 of \$115,000.

In this gradual increase in profits, American Steel Foundries shows how the steel companies have been working out of their orders taken at a low price into business which gives a normal profit. Throughout 1911 the company filled its orders at very close to the cost of production, not including fixed charges. In the first quarter of 1912 it just earned its fixed charges, but with the rising scale of finished steel prices the company has now come into a position where its net operating income is more than twice all its fixed charges and depreciation.

Business has been of such magnitude that the Sharon plant of the company, which has been closed down for nearly three years, was reopened the first of April, and this plant will turn out miscellaneous car and locomotive supplies. All of the plants are now running near full capacity and the outlook is good for several months more of good business, by which time the railroads will have an opportunity to replace all necessary equipment, increasing the same to a high degree of efficiency fully prepared to handle the crops. The only way tariff reductions might harm the company would be through general business, which would cause the railroads to curtail their equipment expenditures.

It may be thought that the company was ultra conservative in not declaring a larger dividend than the present rate of 1½ per cent quarterly, but consideration had to be given to the fact that beginning Feb. 1, 1913, it was necessary to retire not less than 10 per cent of its \$34,800 4 per cent debentures each year at not over par and interest. As this is 2 per cent on the stock, it is evident that American Steel Foundries must earn 4 per cent in order to pay a 2 per cent dividend on the stock and with earnings last year of 4½ per cent on the stock it would not have been wise to have made the rate more than 2 per cent this year.

The gross earnings, total net income, balance for dividends and per cent earned on stock since Aug. 1, 1905, have been as follows:

Year	Sales	Total net inc.	Div. on st.	Earned on st.
1905	\$12,297,495	\$1,596,555	\$1,000,000	5.76%
1906	19,405,721	3,100,000	2,375,000	13.81%
1907	8,964,180	708,817	584,445	6.47%
1908	1,138,000	652,560	19,845	1.74%
1909	17,173,740	1,888,072	1,000,000	6.00%
Dec. 31	14,300,262	757,100	425,000	4.32%
1911	14,300,262	1,588,706	777,756	4.32%

*Seventeen months. †Deficit.


WHEELING TRACTION COMPANY

WHEELING, W. Va.—Stockholders of the Wheeling Traction Company have authorized a loan of \$10,000,000 to cover extensive improvements and extensions. Much new equipment will be purchased. Power will be brought from the hydro-electric generating plant on the Great river in Monongahela county.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 7.8c; up 1-8c. Mexican dollars 48c. unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 28 1-16d up 1-16d.



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LET US QUOTE ON YOUR SPECIFICATIONS
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MODERATE ACTIVITY NOTED IN ANTHRACITE COAL MARKET

The wholesale anthracite market in Boston continues moderately active, and while the demand from dealers is not insistent, yet a fair volume of orders is coming in each week, according to the Coal Trade Journal. These orders, with those carried over from last month, will keep things moving in good shape for the rest of May at least.

Of the domestic sizes, stove is in short supply in some sections, while egg is keeping about even with the demand. Chestnut is the long size with both companies and individuals, and the independent operators are offering this size freely at April circular.

Steam sizes are moving about the same as during the past few weeks, and the demand for these sizes keeps up remarkably well for this season of the year.

Production at the mines continues on a fairly active basis. Scarcity of labor and minor disturbances among the men retards mining more or less right along, and operators are beginning to wonder how things will be in the fall when they are rushed with orders.

With the dealers trade seems to show improvement, and some of the larger consumers who plan to stock up on the low prices are now placing their orders. While the weather has, in general, been mild a number of days have been sufficiently chilly of late to necessitate furnishing heat for apartment houses and office buildings. Conditions thus far this season have been very satisfactory regarding established retail prices in the suburban towns, and no "price wars" are reported.

The bituminous market remains stagnant, and there is no improvement in the demand for spot coal. Prices are holding up remarkably well despite the slack demand and there is practically no change from the figures ruling for the past few weeks on New River and Pocahontas. These standard grades are being held at \$3.63 to \$3.85 on the cars at Mystic wharf. Probably the most of actual sales are made close to the lower figures. There is comparatively little demurrage coal heard of at any of the New England ports, and while many cargoes reach very near that stage they are usually worked off either on contract or on the market before charges actually begin.

The trade here continues to watch with considerable interest the developments in the West Virginia situation, and the general opinion seems to be that conditions are likely to be such as to retard mining in that section more or less for some time to come. This, together with the activity of the western market of late, tends to keep the market for southern coal very firm.

The demand for Pennsylvania coal is quiet except for the best grades, and these are practically all closed up on contracts. The medium and poor grades are very dull. Many of the mines producing these cheaper grades are closed down for want of orders. Contracts are being closed up in a limited amount each week. In almost every instance the prices obtained for a year's supply are considerably higher than last year and on the whole are very satisfactory.

LARGER PROFITS REPORTED BY ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED

(By our financial correspondent)

LONDON—Notwithstanding the large number of new makes of English cars which have been put on the market during the last two or three years the Rolls-Royce, which has been termed "Britain's best car," more than holds its own. The popularity of this car is as great as ever, and is shown by the following passage from the last report of the directors. "The demand for the Rolls-Royce car is well maintained, and considerably exceeds the increased output obtained from additional premises and equipments."

The capital of the company is £200,000, in shares of £1 each, fully paid and all issued. The trading for last year resulted in a net profit of £71,062, as compared with £50,713 for the previous year. This, together with a balance of £1406 brought forward from last year, permits the payment of a dividend of 20 per cent for the year, and the addition of £25,000 to the reserve fund, which will bring it to a total of £136,026. There then remains a balance of £5489 to carry forward to next year.

The shares are quoted at 2½, and considering the position and popularity of the output of the company, would appear to be not too highly priced.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A continued scarcity of spot stocks of turpentine is still holding prices for the spirits here at much higher levels than are commensurate with those commanded in the primary markets. It is expected that heavy arrivals of new crop spirits will soon reach here from Savannah, but until such receipts are actually in hand here, local operators decline to offer their gallon supplies at less than 42½c per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin. The low and medium grades are selling fairly freely, though more firmly maintained, but the pale grade remains devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry. The recently reached agreement of the rosin interests in the Savannah market to sell their gum entirely by grade and their selection of an agent to conduct negotiations for them with New York operators and consumers have already tended to strengthen the entire rosin situation and to make it unnecessary any longer for local operators to indulge in the cut-throat competition which recently caused such drastic shading of prices for all grades. The New York Commercial quotes: Common, \$4.85; Gen Sam E, \$4.90; 4.95; Graded B, \$4.90; 4.95; D, \$4.95; E, \$5; F, \$5.05; G, \$5.10; H, \$5.20; I, \$5.20; K, \$5.80; M, \$6.40; N, \$6.80; WG, \$7; WW, \$7.20.

Tar and pitch—Both kiln-burned and retort tar continue in good demand at \$5.75 and \$5.50 respectively, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady. Good, \$4.35; spirits, quiet; machine, 36c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine, steady; hard, \$2.50; soft, \$3.50; virgin, \$3.75.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29s 3d. Rosin, common, quiet at 12s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 29s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 11s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36½c. Sales 1035, receipts 890, exports 43, stock 17,392. Rosin firm. Sales 21, receipts 297, exports 5, stock 63,696. Prices: W.V. \$6.75; WG, \$6.80; N, \$6.25; M, \$5.65; K, \$5.20; I, \$4.90; H, \$4.80; G, \$4.75; F, \$4.65; D, \$4.60; B, \$4.55.

ROCK ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS

MEMPHIS—Rock Island, through Arkansas & Memphis Railway Bridge & Terminal Company, will start work this fall on Memphis bridge and approaches, to cost \$400,000, and on terminal improvements to cost \$1,200,000. Funds were provided some time ago from sale of \$20,000,000 debentures.

BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR SOUTHWEST

KANSAS CITY—Rarely has the outlook for bounteous harvests in the Southwest been so bright in May. Heavy rains the last few days practically assure the heaviest wheat crop ever harvested. Abundant moisture will make the first crops of alfalfa and clover and stimulate planting and growth of corn. Besides, it insures a plenty of grass and water.

Most conservative members of Kansas City grain exchange predict at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas. Estimates are as high as 129,500,000 bushels, which compares with 82,000,000 last year. Missouri May report indicates 98,000,000 bushels or 14,000,000 more than 1912. Nebraska promises 60,000,000 or 9,000,000 over last year. Oklahoma and Texas will have about 42,000,000 bushels or 11,000,000 over 1912. Farmers are making satisfactory progress in corn planting, which is advanced over last spring. Missouri has 14 per cent in the ground, compared with only 3.5 per cent the same time in 1912. Acreage is expected to be as large as last year. There will be a decrease in oats.

Railroads are beginning to plan for moving big harvests. Union Pacific, which has received 1000 new box cars here, is holding as much as possible on the Kansas division for wheat.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY'S YEAR

NEW YORK—The Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh reports for the year ended March 31:

1912	1911
Gross earnings	\$7,062,277
Expenses and taxes	\$3,151,290
Net earnings	\$3,910,987
Other income	\$254,791
Total income	\$4,165,778
Charges	\$1,628,775
Balance	\$2,537,003
Improvement	\$1,198,811
Balance	\$1,338,192
Dividends	\$1,112,726
Balance	\$225,466
Common dividend	\$1,115,193
Balance	\$110,273
Previous surplus	\$127,982
Balance	\$238,255
Total surplus	\$238,255
Total	\$2,537,003
Miscellaneous credits	\$780,902
Total	\$3,317,905
Miscellaneous debits	\$2,780,681
P & L surplus	\$537,224

*Decrease.

SHIPMENTS OF MACHINERY

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis & St. Louis took out of Minneapolis the biggest unit shipment of the kind recorded here, consisting of 60 cars

Leading Events in Athletic World Many Records Broken

COLLEGE TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS AT LONGWOOD

Twelve New England Colleges Are Represented in the Fourteenth Annual Championship for Second Challenge Bowl

PREVIOUS WINNERS

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE CHAMPIONS	
(Singles)	
1900 E. T. Gross.....Brown	
1901 E. T. Gross.....Brown	
1902 F. Bradley.....Technology	
1903 Lyons.....Williams	
1904 F. H. Smith.....Williams	
1905 F. H. Smith.....Technology	
1906 F. H. Smith.....Williams	
1907 J. L. Learned.....Technology	
1908 S. H. Smith.....Dartmouth	
1909 F. H. Smith.....Dartmouth	
1910 F. H. Smith.....Dartmouth	
1911 F. H. Smith.....Dartmouth	
1912 J. L. Learned.....Amherst	

With 12 colleges represented, play started this morning in the fourteenth annual championship tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The colleges which have entered are: Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Trinity, Tufts, Vermont, Wesleyan and Williams.

All but one of the first round matches in singles were played this morning. Owing to the non-arrival of C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, the present singles champion, it is impossible to play the one preliminary round match on the schedule between Johnston and Edsall of Trinity. This match is to be played upon the arrival of Johnston and the winner will meet J. C. Nelson of Dartmouth in the only unplayed first round match tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

With the exception of three matches, the first round contests were pretty much decided. The hardest match of the round was that between E. Cady of Amherst and C. E. Bacon of Wesleyan. Bacon has always made a strong showing in these tournaments and was generally picked to advance pretty well along in the play, but Cady proved too strong for him and won in two hard-fought sets: 7-5, 7-5.

H. S. Cushman of Colby and J. A. Richards of Wesleyan were the first players to take the courts. The Wesleyan player proved to be much faster than his Colby opponent and ran the match out in two straight sets, 6-0, 6-0.

While both of the Brown representatives in the singles were eliminated in the first round, they forced the winners to show their best. A. W. Howe had to face G. C. Burgess of Trinity and E. H. Greene met P. C. Savage of Bowdoin. Both matches were won by scores of 6-4, 6-1. The summary:

First Round.
C. A. Richards, Wesleyan, defeated H. S. Cushman, Colby, 6-0, 6-0.
F. A. Victor, Williams, defeated J. H. Foster, Colby, 6-0, 6-0.
E. Cady, Amherst, defeated C. E. Bacon, Wesleyan, 7-5, 7-5.
G. C. Burgess, Trinity, defeated A. W. Howe, Brown, 6-4, 6-1.
H. A. Webster, Dartmouth, defeated M. Murphy, Tufts, 6-4, 6-1.
P. C. Savage, Bowdoin, defeated E. H. Greene, Brown, 6-4, 6-1.
C. F. Cutler, Williams, defeated N. W. Turner, Tufts, 6-0, 6-1.

The second round of singles with the exception of one match will be played tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with the players drawn as follows:

F. A. Victor, Williams, vs. C. A. Richards, Colby.
G. C. Burgess, Trinity, vs. A. W. Howe, Brown.
H. A. Webster, Dartmouth, vs. M. Murphy, Tufts.
P. C. Savage, Bowdoin, vs. C. F. Cutler, Williams.

The doubles will be started tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Amherst College now holds both the singles and doubles championship titles. G. L. Johnston, Jr., is the singles title holder. He first won it in 1911 and defended it in 1912. The doubles is held by Johnston and S. Miller.

The trophy now up for competition is the second one offered by the association the first one having been won by Dartmouth in 1911 after a close and interesting series of annual championships.

Amherst has two points on this trophy and expects to increase this materially. The entries and pairings for today's play follow:

SINGLES
Preliminary Round
Edsall, Trinity, vs. Johnston, Amherst.
First Round
Foster, Colby, vs. Victor, Williams.
Bacon, Wesleyan, vs. Cady, Amherst.
Burgess, Trinity, vs. Howe, Brown.
Webster, Dartmouth, vs. Murphy, Tufts.
Nelson, Dartmouth, vs. winner of Edsall-Johnstone match.
Cushman, Colby, vs. Richards, Wesleyan.
Savage, Bowdoin, vs. Greene, Brown.
Turner, Tufts, vs. Cutler, Williams.

DOUBLES
First Round
Dartmouth vs. Colby.
Bowdoin vs. Wesleyan.
Tufts vs. Williams.

BEST EASTERN COLLEGE RECORDS SATURDAY
100-yard dash—O. E. Reller, Cornell; Bend, Michigan.....9.4-5s.
220-yard dash—Seward, Michigan.....21-1-5s.
120-yard hurdles—Griffith, Pennsylvania.....15-3-5s.
220-yard hurdles—J. B. Craig, Michigan; W. F. Potter, Yale.....24-1-5s.
440-yard dash—W. A. Barron, Jr., Harvard.....4-5s.
880-yard run—J. P. Jones, Cornell.....4m. 28s.
One-mile run—J. P. Jones, Cornell.....4m. 28s.
Two-mile run—C. L. Spelden, Cornell.....9m. 37s.
High jump—A. W. Moffatt, Harvard; J. B. Cagney, Harvard.....4ft. 11 1/4 in.
Broad jump—H. P. Faulkner, Bowdoin.....22ft. 4 1/2 in.
Pole vault—S. B. Wagoner, Yale.....12ft. 4 in.
Shot put—R. L. Healy, Columbia.....63ft. 11 in.
Hammer throw—T. Cable, Harvard.....162ft. 3 1/4 in.
Discus throw—Gove, Bates.....138ft.

Pacific Coast Sprinter Who Will Come East With California Track Team



DWIGHT WOOD '14

GOLFERS HOLD FIRST PRACTISE OVER NEW LINKS

Amateur and Professional Players Prepare for Open Tournament on Brae Burn Links

Amateur and professional golfers are today holding their first practise over the new course of the Brae Burn Country Club links in preparation for the holding of the Massachusetts open championship tournament which starts tomorrow morning at 9:30.

Many changes have been made in this course since it was last used for competition and few of the 23 players who are to take part in the championship competition have tried it since the changes were made. With the exception of the first hole the greens committee of the club aided by Alexander Ross, the club professional, has made such radical changes that at present Brae Burn is a new hole. The changes have been made and so changed that at present Brae Burn is about 6500 yards long and is rated as fully as good a course to play as that at Brookline. Championships have been won in recent years with scores better than 200 for 72 holes. Saturday, Alexander Campbell walked over the course and came away with the impression that the man who plays 200 for the four rounds will carry off the title. The entries and pairings for the match follow:

9:30 J. B. Hyland, Vesper; Tom Buck-rack, Oakley.
9:35 D. H. Willard, Essex; T. Kerrigan, Dedham.
9:40 A. J. Willett, Country; M. Campbell, Country.
9:45 J. M. Anderson, Commonwealth; M. L. Macomber, Chestnut Hill.
9:50 A. E. Campbell, Country; M. J. Brady, Wollaston.
9:55 P. E. Robertson, Fall River; L. M. Macdonald, Worcester.
10:00 A. E. Ross, Brae Burn; T. McNamara, Boston.
10:05 J. E. Kedan, Belmont; L. B. Patton, Hingham.
10:10 J. E. Lockwood, Belmont; R. Thomas, Framingham.
10:15 P. W. Whittemore, Country; C. Burgess, Woodland.
10:20 C. F. McGrath, Tatnuck; B. Nicol, unattached.
10:25 F. H. Hoyt.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN
NATIONAL
Bat. Ave.
McPhee, Cin. 329
Wagner, Pitts. 328
Vose, Pitts. 324
Cuthers, St. L. 324
Huggins, St. L. 324
Titus, Boston 324
Merkle, N. Y. 324
Wheat, Phila. 324
Knabe, Phila. 324
Meyers, N. Y. 324

TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS
NATIONAL
Runs
Huggins, St. L. 25
Carey, Cincinnati 22
Bates, Cincinnati 21
Siench, Brooklyn 20
Schutte, Chicago 20
Salter, Chicago 20
Morke, New York 19
Kometchy, St. L. 18
Zimmerman, Chi. 17
Dunbert, Brooklyn 16

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS
NATIONAL
S.B.
Myers, Boston 18
Hozog, N. Y. 18
Robert, Phila. 18
Clymer, Chicago 18
Murray, N. Y. 18
Merkle, N. Y. 18
Bescher, Cin. 18
Marsans, Cin. 18
Shafer, N. Y. 18
Doyle, New York 18

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Atlanta 2, New Orleans 1.
Montgomery 5, Nashville 0.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 4, Mobile 2.

ATHLETES MAKE NEW RECORDS IN TRACK MEETS

Yale Springs Big Surprise on Harvard and Maine Colleges Establish New Marks in Nine of Fourteen Events

FRESHMEN IMPROVE

Should the New England Intercollegiate A. A. track and field championships, which are to take place in the Harvard stadium, Friday and Saturday of this week, and the Intercollegiate A. A. A. championships which will take place in the same place on the following Friday and Saturday produce as many surprises as were produced by the college meets of last Saturday, followers of this sport will have to revise their forecasts materially. Not only did some of the college defeat the favorites in handily fashion, but prevailing records suffered greatly at the hands of some of the athletes.

Probably the biggest surprise of Saturday was Yale's victory over Harvard in their varsity meet by a score of 56 to 48. No one who had followed the athletes of these two universities closely in their preliminary training could forecast a Yale victory. On previous form, Harvard appeared good for the victory by from 5 to 11 points, but the New Haven boys showed wonderful improvement in several events which not only wiped this Crimson margin out, but gave the Blue a margin of eight points in its favor.

In only one instance did a Harvard man fail to show up to his best form and that was Cable in the broad jump. This shows clearly how some of the Yale athletes surpassed themselves. M. J. Norris of Yale sprang a big surprise in the mile run winning it in the record time of 4m. 26s. W. F. Potter of Yale took the low hurdles in 24 3-5s. These two events alone gave Yale 10 points where he had been expected to pick up but two and really won the meet for the Eli athletes. In addition to Norris' new record in the mile, T. Cable of Harvard established the new mark of 102ft. 3 1/2 ins. in the hammer and G. E. Brown of Yale made the new dual record of 1m. 34 3-5s. in the half mile. Two records were also tied, A. L. Jackson doing 15-4-5s. in the high hurdles, but losing the record for knocking down one hurdle, and W. F. Barron, Jr., Harvard, did 49s. in the 440-yard dash.

The Maine state intercollegiate meet also furnished some record-breaking performances at Orono. Of the 14 events held no less than nine furnished new marks and this promises to make these colleges a big factor in the New England meet of Friday and Saturday. Bailey of the University of Maine made a new record in the hammer throw of 151ft. 4 1/2 in., which is also better than the New England record; Shepard of Bates made a record of 44ft. 4 1/2 in. in the shot put; Faulkner of Bowdoin made a record of 22ft. 4 1/2 in. in the broad jump; Powers of Maine made a two-mile record of 9m. 56 3-5s.; Kempton of Bates made a record of 501.87 in. in the high jump; Meakin of Colby made a record of 51s. in the 440; Woodman of Bates made a record of 16s. in the high hurdles; Rogers of Maine made a record of 11ft. 6 1/2 in. in the pole vault; Gove of Bates made a record of 126ft. in the discus throw; Nevers of Bates also tied the old record of 21-1-5s. in the 220-yard dash.

Pennsylvania and Cornell athletes also gave some wonderful performances in their dual meet. Conditions were very unfavorable for fast work, but several of the athletes made remarkably low marks. Roller's 9-4-5s. for the 100, Seward's 21-1-5s. for the 220 and Craig's 24-3-5s. for the low hurdles in the Michigan-Syracuse meet would seem to make these athletes prominent candidates for first honors, but there was a very strong wind at their backs, which aided them materially.

Not to be outdone by the varsity athletes the Harvard-Yale freshmen made some new records for their games which are very impressive. W. J. Bingham, the Harvard captain made a record of 1m. 58-1-5s. for the half mile in rather easy fashion; W. W. Kent of Bates also established a new mark of 4m. 34s. for the mile and J. O. Johnstone, also of Harvard, did 6ft. in the high jump, clearing the bar by about 2ins. and not trying a greater height as he was taking part in the broad jump and low hurdles.

TINKER MAY GET REUBACH
Joseph Tinker of the Cincinnati Nationals, which team plays a final game with the Boston Nationals today, has declined to waive on Edward Reubach and may get the Chicago pitcher. Tinker said that he would probably send Egan home.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE LEAGUE
WASHINGTON—The Short Range Rifle League of the United States, composed of 38 rifle clubs, from Maine to California, was organized Saturday. It is the largest organization of rifle clubs for league shooting ever attempted.

WESTERN CLUBS ON LAST WEEK OF EASTERN SERIES

First Invasion of 1913 in National League Championship Has Shown Teams of East Are Much the Strongest

SCHEDULE FOR WEEK

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Team	Won Lost 1913 1912
Philadelphia	16 7 396 409
Brooklyn	18 9 367 323
New York	14 12 358 392
St. Louis	11 14 350 379
Chicago	13 15 340 340
Boston	11 14 340 370
Pittsburgh	12 17 314 343
Cincinnati	8 20 285 378

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 6, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 1, New York 1.
GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

With only one game and one series left to be played by the western clubs in the eastern cities of the National league circuit in their first invasion of the 1913 series for the league baseball championship, followers of this sport will by the end of this week get their first chance to size up the comparative strength of the two sections of the league on the basis of a completed series between them.

Up to the present time the Eastern teams have had all the better of the argument and unless there is a decided change in the form as shown to date it is hard to see how the first division will contain more than one western team in its membership at the end of the championship race.

Philadelphia and Brooklyn have been meeting the western teams with marked success and they are having one of the most exciting races for first place that the league has ever known for so early in the season. For practically two weeks it has been nip-and-tuck between these two teams and they have not only pressed each other hard, but have drawn away from the other teams. As these two teams will be meeting the weaker western clubs during the coming week it looks as if they might draw even farther away from the rest.

Probably the most notable showing made by any team in the league during the past two weeks has been that of Boston. While it is hardly yet time for the most enthusiastic Boston fan to call that team a first division club, it must be admitted by all who have seen the men work during that time that they have great possibilities and give every indication of working their way well up in the standing. The showing against the western teams has been far beyond all expectations. The players are all working together with a will, have much confidence in their manager and are learning baseball every day. They have yet to meet Chicago and it will be interesting to see what they do against Manager Evers and his men.

The schedule for the week follows:
Monday—Cincinnati at Boston, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at New York, Chicago at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Thursday—New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Chicago at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Cincinnati.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Last chance to see Cincinnati today until July 22.

Chance day in Chicago was a big success. Thirty-five thousand paid admissions.

The Boston Nationals are now only three games back of a tie for fourth place in the league standing.

The Harvard-Pennsylvania baseball game postponed from Saturday is scheduled for this afternoon at Franklin field.

The Red Sox will be hard pressed to win from the Chicago Americans this afternoon with Gardner out of the game.

With only two victories in 12 games played, the Chicago Nationals have not made a very good showing on their eastern trip to date.

President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals is after pitchers with which to strengthen his team. He is reported as having purchased three.

The Norwood Civic Association second team wants to secure a few away-from-home games. H. A. Salter, Norwood, Mass., has the matter in charge.

Shafer, utility infielder of the New York Nationals, has returned to that team. An application for his reinstatement has been sent to the national commission.

Pitcher Eayra played a prominent part in Brown's 10-inning victory over Amherst. He made a home run and held Amherst safe in the last inning after relieving Henry in the box.

EASTERN CLUBS CLOSING FIRST SERIES IN WEST

Thursday Will See End of First American League Invasion of 1913—Western in East June 3

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	
Team	Won Lost 1913 1912
Philadelphia	19 7 431 458
Washington	17 9 457 460
Cleveland	19 11 433 500
Chicago	20 12 425 493
St. Louis	14 19 424 480
Boston	12 18 400 435
Detroit	10 21 323 482
New York	7 21 350 394

RESULTS SATURDAY
St. Louis 9, Boston 2.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 6, New York 3.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 9, Boston 1.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 6, New York 3.

This week Thursday will see the first invasion of the West by the eastern teams in the American league championship season of 1913 brought to a close and with no games scheduled to be played on Friday the eastern teams will use the time in traveling homeward to play short home series in advance of the first invasion of the East by the western clubs, which will begin June 3.

That the eastern teams are not as much stronger than the western this year as last is very evident despite the fact that the western clubs have not been forced to face the eastern ones on eastern grounds. Cleveland and Chicago have greatly increased their playing strength and it is generally felt by those who have met them so far this season that each one of them must be regarded as a serious contender for a first division place. Just now Cleveland is greatly handicapped by the absence of Manager Birmingham, Lajoie and Land; but the team has been able to make a very good showing even with them out of the lineup.

St. Louis and Detroit are not as strong as the other two western teams, this being especially true of Detroit. Manager Jennings is working his young players hard and appears to be making good progress with them, but the pitching staff does not look to be at all impressive.

St. Louis is seriously handicapped by the loss of Manager Stovall. He is responsible for the great improvement in that team, and it is very unfortunate that he should have come under the ban of President Johnson at just the time his team was making a good showing. His punishment was fully merited, but it is to be hoped that he may soon be able to get back into the game.

Of the eastern teams Philadelphia and Washington are both showing better form than Boston although the latter has picked up a little during the past week. It will be interesting to see what the world's champions do against Chicago and they will have to do better than they did against Cleveland if they hope to come home with a record pleasing to local fans. The schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at Cleveland.
Tuesday—Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at Cleveland.
Wednesday—Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at Cleveland.
Thursday—Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at Cleveland.
Friday—No games scheduled.
Saturday—Boston at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Chicago, Detroit at St. Louis.

AUSTRALIANS WIN DOUBLES

BALTIMORE—The Australian tennis players who are to compete with the all-American team for the Davis international trophy at New York next month divided honors in the singles and captured the doubles in exhibition matches at the Baltimore Country Club yesterday. In the singles Horace Rice of Australia took the first set from Wallace Johnson of Philadelphia, 6-1, and Johnson won the second set, 8-6. Stanley M. Doust and Aubrey B. Jones, Australians, won all three sets of doubles from Fred C. Colston and F. C. Inman of Baltimore. The score was 6-2, 7-5, 7-2.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES
Columbia 15, N. Y. University 0.
Princeton 11, Cornell 4.
Vermont 2, Syracuse 0.
Massachusetts A. C. 6, Union 0.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 3.
Williams 8, Dartmouth 2.
Fordham 2, Army 0.
Brown 12, Amherst 8.
Trinity 3, Rhode Island 4.
Swarthmore 7, Stevens 5.
Rensselaer P. 3, Rochester 2.
Sorwich 2, Worcester 0.
Exeter 3, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 2.
Yale 4, Holy Cross 3.

AMUSEMENTS
THEATERS
A. M. 6:15, 8:20, 10:20. P. M. 1:20, 2:20, 4:20, 5:20 and 6:20.
S. M. 6:20, 8:20, 10:20. P. M. 1:20, 2:20, 4:20, 5:20 and 6:20.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Yale varsity tennis team defeated Columbia Saturday, 6 to 3.

The Yale varsity golf team defeated Williams College Saturday, 4 to 2.

The Amherst College tennis team defeated Trinity Sunday, 5 to 1.

The Dartmouth-Williams varsity tennis match Saturday resulted in a 3 to 3 tie.

The Cornell varsity tennis team defeated the University of Michigan Saturday, 4 to 2.

Frederick Herschoff won the open golf tournament of the Oakland Golf Club Saturday by defeating G. W. White of Oakland, 1 up (20 holes).

The Yale 1913-class crew won the upper-class rowing championship from Harvard 1913 on the Charles river basin Saturday by six lengths in 13m.

S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, won the spring open golf tournament of the Brookline Country Club Saturday, defeating F. J. Quimet, Woodland, in the final, 2 and 1.

An important shift has been made in the Yale varsity eight. Crocker, stroke of the second, being moved up to stroke of the varsity displacing Captain Snowden who is now stroking the second.

Lafayette won the first championship track and field meet of the new Middle States Track Association Saturday with 29 1/2 points. Swarthmore was second with 27 1/2 and Franklin and Marshall third with 18.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has issued a list of handicaps for that district rating nearly 300 players. Mrs. V. M. Earle, Englewood, and Miss L. B. Hyde, South Shore, are placed at scratch.

H. P. Drew, Springfield high school sprinter, was the star of the Amherst College interschool track and field meet Saturday, winning 21 of the 27 points that gave his school the championship. He was first in the 100 and 220-yard dashes and 220 hurdles and second in the high and broad jumps. Brooklyn Polytechnic was second with 20 1/2 points.

Columbia won the triangular varsity crew race with Annapolis and Princeton on Lake Carnegie Saturday by a little over a length covering the 1-5-10 mile course in 6m. 45 4-5s. Annapolis was second and Princeton third. The University of Pennsylvania defeated the Princeton freshmen in their dual race over the same course by three-quarters of a length in 7m. 3 2-5s.

PENDELTON DENIES REPORT

PRINCETON, N. J.—In a statement concerning rumors that he was going to enter professional baseball, T. T. Pendleton, the Princeton football captain and considered one of the best baseball players now in college, denied that he had any intention of signing up with a professional team. Pendleton stated that he intends to enter business immediately after graduation in June. It is understood here that he has had offers from Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans and Manager Dunn of the Baltimore International team.

HARVARD MEN GET TRACK LETTER

The nine Harvard men who won their track "H's" for the first time in Saturday's meet with Yale are Roderick Tower '15 of Philadelphia, John Charles Rock '15 of Marlboro, Francis Whittier Capper '15 of Brookline, Bernard Shirley Carter '15 of New York, Henry Sprague Sturges '15 of New York, Huntington Reed Hardwick '15 of Quincy, Jay Beidler Camp '15 of Chicago, Charles Edward Brickley '15 of Everett, Henry Goldsborough MacLure '15 of Newton.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE MEETS

Yale 56, Harvard 48.
Yale 16, E. 2-3, Harvard 16 47 1-3.
Tufts 85, Rhode Island 32.
Technology 85, Worcester P. 1 31.
Maine 47, Bates 47, Colby 19, Bowdoin 17.
Princeton 79 1-3, Columbia 37 2-3.
Pennsylvania 63, Cornell 54.
Wesleyan 63 3/4, Trinity 62 3/4.
Phillips Andover 64, Worcester A. 44.
Vermont 64 1/2, Middlebury 43 1/2.
Michigan 80, Syracuse 42.
Lafayette 29 1/2, Swarthmore 27 1/2, Franklin and Marshall 18, Lehigh 17 1/2, Washington and Jefferson 16, Rutgers 15, Dickinson 14 1/2, Lebanon Valley 8, New York 6 1/2, Muhlenburg 6, Stevens 3.

BOWDOIN LEADS MAINE COLLEGE BASEBALL PLAY

Bates and Colby, Which Had Been Picked to Make Best Showing, Are Tied for Last Place

STANDING TO DATE

MAINE COLLEGE BASEBALL STANDING	
Team	Won Lost 1913 1912
Bowdoin	3 2 250 250
Maine	3 2 250 250
Bates	1 3 231 323
Colby	1 3 231 323

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Maine college championship baseball series this year is bringing forth many surprises. At the opening of the season Bates, with three pitchers of proved ability and a veteran team and Colby with James, the winner of the Harvard game, and a number of veterans, were picked to lead the league and decide the championship. Bowdoin and Maine both lost their first string pitchers last year and with many new players were considered very uncertain quantities. Bates met expectations in the opening game of the season by defeating Maine, but Bowdoin surprised all with a victory over the fast Colby team. Then Bowdoin lost to Maine in an easy game and Bates lost to Colby, thus tying the four colleges with one game won and one lost.

Bowdoin again played the University of Maine at Orono and carried off the honors and then repeated the previous performance against Colby by winning 9 to 2. Maine also came to the front by a victory over the Bates team, which has suffered the loss of the captain and catcher and Stinson one of the first string pitchers. This gives Bowdoin the lead in the standing, with Maine second and Colby and Bates tied for third.

The Bowdoin team is proving strong in all departments. The hitting is effective and the fielding very good. Dodge is the mainstay in the box, supported by Lawson and Knight, both freshmen. The nine of the University of Maine is also strong with the bat at times and Driscoll, the freshman pitcher, is proving a find. Anderson and Lindquist are doing most of the pitching for Bates and James is at times doing effective work for Colby.

THE HOME FORUM

SELF-CONFESSED LITERARY CRITIC

IT IS refreshing in the face of the apparent self-assurance of most critical writings ament all literature in these days to find the Bookman fully alive to its own limitations, those inevitable limitations of the literary prophet who is wary lest he must eat his own words. The taste is sweet to none of us, and in view of the hundreds of great books which were ridiculed by contemporary criticisms, and the dozens of distinctive departures in art that have been hooted as worse than eccentricity on their inception, it is necessary for the wise to be very circumspect indeed in judging of anything new. That which is really new needs must either actually depart from the standards to which we have long given loyalty or must differ in its method of presentation. If we cling to the old with the proverbial tenacity of mankind of whom George Eliot remarked, "Most of us walk about well-wadded with stupidity"—we are likely

to be slow in discerning the real depth and meaning of any progressive movement, and some day be driven to reverse our decisions.

So the Bookman announcing what it calls a new writers' number, makes naive self-confession as follows: In the 18 years and four months of this magazine's existence nearly every popular writer of the younger generation made

Many Names for Same Flower

Every magazine, literary, chivalry, suburban, agricultural, musical, political, economic and even the hardware specialty catalogue is brimming over with flowers in the spring months. The advertising pages alone are a joy to flower lovers for they are full of flower pictures, sometimes even elaborately colored full pages on cream laid paper crowded with blossoms good enough to pluck. Then there are stories about flowers. One would hardly imagine there could be such scope and variety to flower stories.

One of the daintiest of these flower stories shows a garden bed overflowing with what the owner calls "None-some-pretties." As her neighbors come in one by one for a morning call she learns that every one of them has a different name for her favorite flower. This storywriter in the Youth's Companion says that they are the viola tricolor (three-colored violet) of the variety called arvensis, or belonging to the fields. The names introduced by the various neighbors for these tiny, bright-faced pansies are lady's delights, heartsease, faces-under-their-hoods, pansies, and even the French form of this best known name, penses, meaning thoughts. But even this list is incomplete, for Johnny-jump-up is a name often heard in New York state for the uncultivated pansy.

Silent Songs

In places that are lone and still,
When not a bird or bee is seen,
Songs felt, not heard, enslave my will
From hill and sky and field of green.

The flowers as they bloom or fade,
And buds that open in the trees,
Have songs of silent music made
That thrill with every voiceless breeze.

The stars that shine from deep, vast space,
And light the drowsy, silent night,
They sing of their unknown, far place
In notes that reach us through their light.

The glowing, silver, silent moon,
That moves on high in rhythmic way,
Is singing in a mystic rune
Of things unknown from time's first day.

And everywhere in earth and air
Are silent, wondrous songs unheard,
And scenes for painter's brush too fair,
And thoughts too deep for any word.

—George Lawrence Andrews in Book News Monthly.

American Orchestras

Kansas City is bursting with pride over the success of its symphony orchestra during its second season, observes the Cincinnati Times-Star. Not only have the regulation symphony concerts been successful to a degree looked upon as satisfactory under all circumstances, but the popular priced concerts in the city's auditorium have drawn from four to five thousand people in each instance.

A significant feature of the times is the steady increase in the number of symphony orchestras in America. There was a time, not more than a decade ago, when Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago possessed the only orchestras of standard reputation west of the Alleghenies. Today there are many more. Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Seattle, Denver and other cities maintain permanent organizations, not all of them on the highest standards attainable, perhaps, but all at least aimed in that direction.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Popular Flower Names

Many of the common flowers of wood, field and garden have different names in different regions. It is interesting to recall that all these names had a starting place, and to wonder who first called the pretty things by some name which other people took up because it seemed to fit. Would not almost any one be glad to think that he had thought of such a good name for a flower that other people ever afterward called it "morning glory" or "sunflower" or "four o'clock" or "dandelion" (lion's tooth)?

The wild clematis is one of the widely distributed flowers of the United States that has two of these pet names, as they may be called. These are "traveler's delight" and "virgin's bower." The pink lady slipper has two other names. One is the moccasin flower, which is really better than lady's slipper, for the blossom is shaped much like an Indian's moccasin. The other name is slipper of Venus, which is the Latin name, Cypripedium, from the name Cyprus, for that island is associated with Venus.

his or her first appearance in these pages just as much an unknown and an experiment as any of the 30 or 40 writers whose portraits are here reproduced. About the year 1898 we were just as hesitating and noncommittal in our introduction of Winston Churchill, "whose forthcoming book is to be entitled 'Richard Carvel,' and who published two or three years ago a little volume called 'The Celebrity,' the hero of which is said to resemble closely a well-known novelist." Then, a year or two later it was Miss Ellen Glasgow, or Mr. McCutcheon, or Mr. Tarkington, or Stewart Edward White, or Mrs. Wharton, whom we were presenting with the same guarded reticence, the same care, lest we be misinterpreted as regarding that forthcoming first book as being of any importance whatever.



WHEN Nicodemus came to Jesus to question him concerning his teachings the Master said to him, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." This was but another way of expressing his earlier utterance, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." All through the teachings of the Master runs the thought of sincerity—of accord between a man's outer order and inner thinking—the thought that a spiritually pure and Godlike state of consciousness brings into the experience of its possessor the harmony toward which mankind is striving. Paul once said that the trouble with certain people was that they were alienated from the life of

NEW MAN OF SPIRIT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

God by the ignorance that was in them. All these passages point to the fact that causation is mental; that the consciousness that is like God can partake of the things of God; that a negative state of consciousness, ignorance, is self-excluded from Deity.

The value of the gift of Mrs. Eddy to this age lies in the renewed understanding she has aroused of the fundamental fact that the springs of existence are to be sought in divine Mind, not in matter. Therefore, the new man, as Jesus pointed out to Nicodemus, is of Spirit, which quickeneth. Mankind, which for ages has had materialistic hypotheses engrafted into its thoughts, finds itself, like Nicodemus, slow to grasp the full significance of this, its methods of thinking having

hitherto been in the field of causation in matter. But it is precisely in the making over of old processes of thought that the new birth consists. "Repentance" means literally a change of thought. Old, unconsciously idolatrous habits of thought, grounded in the belief of life in matter, and bearing a troublesome harvest of fears, worries and false desires, have to be rooted out by the new realization that the springs of life are in Mind, and their outcome good, and good only. This is not the work of a moment. It is an opportunity demanding time and sincere and devoted endeavor. Only those who have begun their regeneration, their new birth, can truly know the joy of being. To come ever so little into line with the source of being is to taste in that degree of the peace, harmony and happiness with which God, altogether good, has endowed his spiritual creation.

No one who has regarded present-day conditions intelligently can deny that the world as we see it is far from the ideal of good. The false ideals of mortal mind have stamped their image on the society of today, therefore the world still cries for a redeemer to save it from its own errors. These errors can only be effaced as mortal mind gives up its false point of view. When men want to be better they will be better, therefore, the new birth applies to society as well as to the individual. The Christian Scientist recognizes this and looks to the Christ, "the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 332), to take away the sins of the world.

The world has viewed with astonishment the works of Christian Science, bringing forth once more that healing which was the distinguishing mark of the early Christian church. No healing was ever achieved by Christian Science without a previous change of consciousness in the patient. It is "the outward and visible sign" that such a change has taken place. Since causation is mental there could be no outward change of condition without this inner purification. The springs of life are in God. A more spiritual thought means a firmer grasp on the realities of being and a more

harmonious outer expression. Thus the new birth, which is primarily a spiritual regeneration, bears in its train inevitably a more perfect expression of good in the outer man as well. The congregation of any Christian Science church consists of multitudinous witnesses to this, who, on Wednesday evenings, are ready to stand and testify to its truth. And as with the individual, so with society. The blots upon the present order will begin to dissolve when the individuals who make up that society draw nigh to God with understanding.

The truth of being is set forth in the Bible. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has so clearly explained the truth that a child can apply it to the destruction of wrong conditions. As the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science declares, "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practiced" (Science and Health, p. 174). The experience of many has shown that even a small degree of understanding of spiritual Truth brings into evidence a tremendous power for good that has been unsuspected by men for centuries. Who that has not tested this Science would dream that for him is the privilege of lifting the burden of disease from a brother through spiritual understanding alone, without recourse to material means? That he does not need to stand helpless before suffering, offering futile sympathy? That his is the privilege of showing the way of deliverance? That he need not tremble before adverse conditions, because the power that operates only for good is his to call upon? That he need not lament evil times, because all creation rests on a divine foundation and can and will be redeemed through the power of Truth operating through understanding?

Those in whom the new birth has begun soon find that they are living on a new plane of existence. Needful activity that formerly was believed to be fraught with danger can now be engaged in with impunity. Mishaps that formerly would have entailed weeks for recuperation now are dismissed in a short time. And when such a one remembers that for Jesus all sense phenomena was absolutely unreal—that for him the appearance of evil could be dismissed with a word, and death itself be vanquished as speedily—to such a one comes the assurance that he has at last grasped the real meaning of the message of Jesus and is finding those "heavenly truths" of which the Master spoke to Nicodemus.

Successes in Writing and Art

For about a generation the art of writing has been claimed by any one who could write. Young ladies just out of finishing schools, older ladies fresh from an hour in the local library, casual gentlemen otherwise engaged in really difficult and important matters, have tossed off novels, essays, poems, just to show the professional how easy and universal is the art of words. As a large proportion of these efforts are promptly marked successes, continues the Chicago Tribune, the professional has had nothing to say—that was fit to print. Success stood at the box office window and stared him out of countenance. But he had a bitterer sorrow than this. It was the contemptuous merriment of the other arts. No one had yet pretended to compose music, or paint pictures, or build temples without a reasonable amount of training for the work. M. Jourdain had learned with delight that he "could write prose." He did not find that he could paint, or "sculpt," or compose.

Thirty Minute Leeway

The New Haven road now issues rebate checks worth \$1 to passengers on their five-hour limited trains between Boston and New York whenever one of these trains is over 30 minutes late. Needless to say, this does not happen very often—perhaps once a month for each train, observes the Springfield Republican. There is probably more of a problem involved with the heavy trains that run between Boston and New York by way of Springfield in five hours and 35 minutes than with the five or six-car limited trains that run over the Shore line, and escape the Boston and Albany's heavy grades. Yet these trains are seldom over eight or 10 minutes late.

A Goose Story

He had helped himself first, so his master judged, when the majordomo and general factotum of the household brought in the roast goose minus a leg. Inquiry elicited the startling information that none of the geese on the place had two legs.

Willing to follow up the parody, for there was certain to be some amusing development, the master bade the man prove the statement. Out to the pond near the house the party followed the man, so the story in the New York Post has it; it must have been after the goose had been proved in the eating. But they followed him at some time, to examine into the phenomenon he had announced. "There, sir!" was the proud exclamation; and sure enough there stood a group of the birds, all on a single leg. "I told you our geese only grow with one leg," the master said. "H'm," with a glance at his guests. Then he suddenly waved his arms and cried "Shoo!" and the geese at once put forth the missing member and shrilling loudly, splashed into the pond.

"Now what have you to say for yourself?" he inquired sternly. "Every one of them has two legs!" "Oh, yes, sir," replied the majordomo, soberly, "but you didn't say 'Shoo' to the geese on the table!"

Our work is nothing in itself; but if the Spirit of God be in it and in us, that Spirit will bear fruit in its season.—F. H. Hedge.

Variety of Plant Life

ANY one of the smaller subdivisions of a plant study is enough to absorb your true botanist for years. Botanists identify, for example, about 2500 varieties of ferns. A further glimpse of the possibilities of fern lore is had in a description of the fernery in the Minneapolis wild botanic garden. We read in the Bellman: "At the southern end of the tamarack swamp the trail turns sharply westward and leads directly to the steep eastward side of Promontory hill near the point at which it leaves the main range. Here, in the thick shade of numerous small oaks and ashes, is the garden's fernery. To approach this—to the loud scolding of red squirrels—when the sun is aslant among the trees and a gentle south wind is dipping over the hills, shaking the fern plumes, is to get a picture long to be remembered with pleasure. The most conspicuous of the ferns is the interrupted (Osmunda Claytoniana), though large clumps of maidenhair also attract the eye. About 10 species are native to the garden, and about 30 others have been introduced, so that now the garden contains all of Minnesota's ferns save a few of the rarer and more inaccessible forms. The list includes the beech, the broad-leaved beech, the oak, the ostrich, the bladder, the hay-scented, the cliff brake, the evergreen Christmas fern (not certainly a native of Minnesota), and the curious walking fern. In the swamp grow the cinnamon fern and two species of the evergreen shield fern, the crested and the spinulose.

We can only have the highest happiness by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world.—George Eliot (Romola).

HONOR TO PROFESSOR LANGLEY

IT is not often that it is given to one generation to behold the scornful denial of a great inventor or discoverer and the public recognition of his work expressed as a final verdict. Yet such recognition of Samuel Pierpont Langley has been made at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Professor Langley was already a noted savant when he was laughed and ridiculed and slammed, indeed, as a mere wild enthusiast by the public that heard rumors of the failure of his attempts to make a flying machine. He had already proved the possibility of the heavier-than-air machine, and then the United States government, acknowledging the successful flight of the small 1½ horsepower model, commissioned him to experiment further with a machine capable of carrying a passenger. This machine failed and the laughter of the ignorant echoed over the land.

Longfellow pictures the group of savage hearers, contemptuously listening to their story teller's tales of the "big sea water" where he had seen a white-winged bird aloft that carried men in its bosom. Such ignorant savagery as this has attended on nearly every great advance step which human enterprise has taken,

whether in mechanic or fine arts, or in discovery of new worlds. The world seems never to learn the lesson and continues its gibes at every man or woman who tries to take in any line a step ahead of what the past has achieved or believed. But in the present case Professor Langley himself at last saw the Wright brothers convincing the public that the flying machine was no longer a dream of the ages, and he was on May 6 recognized by a monument unveiled in his honor as the true pioneer of the invention in this age.

Professor Langley began his researches in the domain of astronomy and his study of the sun spots is notable. He was not a college bred man, but when he was appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institution the world of savants approved him.

Best Literature

If you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble prose—mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue.—Frederic Harrison.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 19, 1913

Peace Not in Warlike Preparations

THAT venerable Latin proverb, "Si vis pacem para bellum," has been used to drape so many disgraceful situations that the world has got to regard it almost as a truism. The world's memory is short, and its knowledge of history insignificant. If it were not for this, it might remember that ever since there were men on the globe, they have been preparing to fight without in any way preserving peace. This was bad enough in the days of "Caesar's thronical brag," or when Alexander was sighing for more worlds to conquer. In the days, however, when Caesar and Alexander have given place to Undershaft and Lazarus, men have given up Latin and "Si vis pacem, para bellum" is paraphrased as national insurance, or security against war risks.

The truth is that the maxim if you wish for war prepare for peace, has been the making of Undershaft and Lazarus. If you wish for peace, however, you had better set to work to get rid of the passions which make for war. The perfecting of armaments does not show a great belief in peace, and though the world constantly hears that the more effective arms become the more impossible it will be to use them, the fact remains that the improvement of arms of precision has decreased rather than increased the percentage of casualties. The destruction in the armies of Marlborough and Eugene was greater in proportion than in those of Wellington and Napoleon, just as the losses sustained by Wellington and Napoleon were greater than those sustained by Moltke and MacMahon. It is not in actual fighting that the real horror of war is seen. It was in the retreat from Moscow and not at Borodino that the French suffered most, and anybody who will study Kinglake's diagrams of the diminishing Russian columns on the march to Sebastopol will learn to appreciate this very clearly.

If there were anything to show that preparing for war had ever led to anything but more preparations, the proverb might be regarded with more respect. Unfortunately, the preparations are more like Danton's audacity than anything else. "What we require in order to conquer," Danton declared, "is audacity, and yet more audacity, and always audacity!" "What we require to preserve peace," says the modern statesman, "is preparation, and yet more preparation, and always preparation!" Yet what prevented war when Austria seized Bosnia and Herzegovina was the simple fact that Russia was unprepared. If Russia had been prepared, either Bosnia or Herzegovina would not have been annexed, or else there would have been a war. Logically, you might argue that what saved war on this occasion was the fact that Russia was exhausted by the war with Japan, and therefore that the way to prevent war is to go to war. There is one way, and one way only, to preserve peace, and that is by a higher civilization. A civilization not manifested in the power to produce dreadnoughts on the sea and dirigibles in the sky, but by destroying in humanity the lust of possession, hallowed by the term imperial. The desire to retain a place in the sun is as prolific of quarrel as the desire to obtain one, and it originated in that aboriginal imperialist to whom Rousseau bitterly declared it first occurred to set up a ring fence and to say, "This is mine!"

Shoe Case in Open Court

THE civil anti-trust prosecution of the United Shoe Machinery Company opens in Boston tomorrow, with the federal department of justice represented by some of its ablest probers and counselors. Held before circuit court judges, the trial will be open to the public in compliance with a new law that had its sponsor in a western congressman, more concerned with contemplated evasion of publicity than any Massachusetts lawmaker seemed to be when, at a previous stage of litigation, the Boston federal judges ruled that the machinery company's case should be heard in private. Both federal law and supreme court rules governing equity cases now make for publicity, for "the open court," and it is this phase of this case that gives it unusual significance beyond the important issues involved, bearing as they do especially upon the relations of patent control to monopoly.

The primary results of the trial will be due to such success as the government may have in proving its legal case. The secondary results will come from full disclosure of evidence and arguments and their ethical bearings on contemporary business, quite apart from legal phases of the case. New England seems to be preparing to adjust itself to somewhat altered points of view with respect to "privilege" in connection with industry and manufacturing and transportation. The fuller the illumination the sounder the ultimate legislation is likely to be.

THE POTTERY business is to be investigated with the view of determining whether it will necessarily be injured by a lowering of the duties upon foreign wares in this line. This method of procedure, many think, would work well with reference to other lines of business also.

Good Roads Wanted for Children

WHEN good roads find their way into the list of topics considered by the congress of mothers' clubs a hint is given of the breadth of interest in road construction and possible new support to the increasing expenditure of the states. Organized maternal care must find some close relation between the fit road for children's feet to travel and the development of the child, a relation of more than physical comfort. In the discussion here there is supplied a new phase of the relation of the roads to general social conditions and a text for new argument in their favor. The building of a schoolhouse, however complete, and the supplying thereof by the means of instruction, however thorough, can obviously count for little, or at best will have its usefulness considerably reduced, if the approach is impossible at seasons or difficult at all times. The country church would find itself similarly reduced in usefulness under the same conditions. The social intercourse, the connection with the meeting places for social life, the contact between the farm and

the town, these are likewise dependent. Then possibly there is the example of good and thorough public work in a less distinct but possibly not less real influence upon the young.

The topic is not an idle one. The least observation of what the easier contact between the scattered homes and the centers of social and business activity means proves the practical and very great betterment that results. The life of the farm has been greatly brightened by the recent devices that have lifted the burden of confining labor and given the housewife and her children the greater opportunity for intercourse with neighbors and with the world at a greater distance. And with this has come the building of the better road as an actual help to the development of the fuller life. It is not recalled that this was a point in the early advocacy of good roads, but it is a clearly established value now, as the mothers of the country have discovered. There remains so much to be done in making the highways the real links of regions that still wait for the benefit that the mothers are warranted in adding their plea for the continued effort and spending.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, D. A. R., is engaged in the continuance of the good work of marking the course of the old Santa Fe trail. The latest markings are being placed along the trail from Old Franklin, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M. Some day the trail will be a great automobile route to the Southwest. It is much traveled in sections by motors even now.

THE combination of forces, led by Senator La Follette on the one hand and by Senator Penrose on the other, to force public hearings on the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill has not been able to overcome the regular Democrats, who are following tactics mapped out by the President and by the speaker. The fact that the tariff unites persons like La Follette and Penrose even only temporarily is of itself full of significance to thoughtful onlookers, most of whom, unless we mistake, will come to the conclusion that the Pennsylvanian is the more consistent member of the combination.

The Senate's vote on this issue, relatively unimportant in itself compared with the substantial reductions and alterations of the bill, is taken by observers on the field to indicate as far as any skirmish can what the final result will be. The pressure on certain of the senators, especially from states making beet sugar, no doubt is terrific just now. But to refuse to follow the party is to court the condition of being pilloried before the public by a President who is a master in exposure of rebels, and also is to run the risk of harming the party in the hour of its triumph. Sympathy rather than sharp censure or suspicious immobility, just at this stage of the controversy, is likely to swing some wavering over to the side of the President and in support of the bill. So are messages from the humble consumers as well as from conspicuous protected producers. But the surest augury of the success of the revision measure is the discipline maintained to date by the President and by the speaker, a discipline that ten years ago was lacking in the party and that most Republicans were wont to predict never could be maintained by it.

Disobedience is less likely when possible dissidents know precisely what results will follow disregard of authority. If President Wilson is forced to a battle with recalcitrant senators he will find more ways of punishing them and compelling partisan obedience than Mr. Cleveland found. He is more versatile as a combatant and is quite as tenacious in his grip once he gets hold. He can marshal public opinion against his opponents in a shrewd and masterly way.

THE business men of Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., propose to pay the cost of a paved highway between the two cities. Both are thriving and neither is afraid of the other. The reciprocal spirit will help both.

Where a Halt Is Untimely

WHILE it may be recognized that to let down the bars in the extra session of the United States Congress to any single measure not contemplated in the call, or, at least, not anticipated by the President or by the majority, might form a precedent that would involve pressure for new legislation from all sides, yet it is none the less to be deplored that just at this juncture opportunity cannot be afforded for the opening of the entire question of immigration. Advances from Washington are to the effect that the Burnett restrictive immigration bill will not be considered in the present session. From present appearances leaders of the majority in the House exhibit no disposition to change their program. Mr. Underwood, the majority leader, is on record in opposition to general legislation at this time. Nevertheless, Chairman Burnett of the immigration committee, pending reorganization of the House and his probable assignment to another post, is looking for an opportunity again to bring forward the measure vetoed by President Taft toward the close of the last session; and if such an opportunity should arise there is hardly a doubt as to the repassage of the bill.

The policy of the nation toward immigration in general is not such as to enable the government to hold a clearly defined or satisfactory position toward certain kinds of immigration in particular. There is a looseness about the whole matter that is calculated to involve the nation in serious diplomatic controversy, if not embarrassment. The immigration policy of the United States is so vulnerable, indeed, that it invites just the form of attack in special cases the country is most desirous of avoiding at this time.

The temper of the last Congress was decidedly favorable to a complete redrafting and revision of the immigration law. The Burnett bill which it passed went far, but it would have been enacted into law had it gone much farther. There is no reason for thinking that the temper of the present Congress in this respect is different from that of its predecessor. Recent circumstances would rather lead to the opinion that the temper is not only unchanged but more pronounced in respect to the necessity of radical action. If it were possible to obtain consideration of the immigration question in the extra session, legislation calculated to remove grounds for complaint on the score of existing glaring discrimination would in all probability be carried through. This might not solve the problem, but it would be a long step in the direction of a wise and righteous solution.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the railroads will see the wisdom this year of providing a sufficient number of cars for the handling of perishable products. There should be no further repetition, for one thing, of Georgia's peach crop experience.

Tariff Skirmish May Be Prophetic

Cooperative House-keeping in Toronto

THERE is hardly a community of any size in the more thickly settled parts of the United States in which the subject of cooperative housekeeping has not been seriously discussed at one time or another. There are many communities, and there are many neighborhoods in communities, in which it has been tried. It cannot be said that success has usually crowned the experiments. The reverse of this has been the case. In Toronto, Ont., at present, the high cost of living and the difficulty in obtaining suitable domestic service are combining to bring forward the subject of cooperative housekeeping. Over there as over here, there is but one opinion as to the desirability of it, and over there as over here, the feasibility of it, on paper, is too obvious to be disputed. Our contemporary, the Toronto Globe, handles the theoretical side of it as satisfactorily as it has been handled anywhere. It is evident to all, as it puts it, that cooperation in housekeeping offers unquestionable advantages over present wasteful methods. A common system of heating could be made to serve several households and free them all of dust, dirt, annoyance and much expense. A common system of labor, for indoor and outdoor work, would help to reduce the weekly bills. A common kitchen, a common table service, a common chamber service, are among the possibilities.

Cooperation might be made to extend over quite a colony, to the benefit of all, if only the colony could be kept satisfied with the general service, if only it could be made to cling together. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of cooperation among housekeepers rises from the diversity of individual dispositions, individual needs and individual tastes. There is something satisfying in the knowledge that human nature is pretty nearly the same everywhere; that it is quite the same in the United States and in Canada. But all this aside, there is another obstacle equally as formidable. This also is international in character. It arises out of the migratory character of the household. Speaking for its home folk, the Globe says: "They move from house to house, from locality to locality, with the greatest facility and extraordinary frequency. Not quite half Toronto's people own their own residences, and of those who do own them a large proportion are always ready to sell one and buy another."

As wise as observant was the poet who said that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Just the frank confession of some small native characteristic shows how closely allied are the Canadians and the Americans in this particular. Where is the use of trying to establish cooperation among groups of people who may be scattered from one end of a community to another inside of a year or two? If cooperation fails in this particular it evidently is not the fault of the principle of cooperation, but of the constituent parts. When Americans and Canadians and other peoples settle down, when they quit moving, when they are content to cling to their old neighborhoods through prosperity as well as adversity, the probabilities are that cooperative housekeeping will be fairly applied and found to be entirely successful.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., women are petitioning for lower steps, and the company, it is said, maintains that their difficulty in boarding the cars arises from the wearing of tight skirts. As a matter of fact, high street car steps in all parts of the country are disagreeable and inconvenient to women who do not wear tight skirts and to a very large percentage of men patrons.

Homesteads Found Through 10-Cent Maps

THOSE who have a real desire to get back to the soil will find, if they but seek, that the United States government is ever ready to lend a helping hand. At present, for example, there is in prospect the opening of the Ft. Peck Indian reservation in Montana. If the prospective settler goes out there and hunts around after a quarter section, the probabilities are he will fall into the hands of a professional "locater" who will charge him anywhere from \$25 to \$150 for service in finding him a suitable tract. The government surveyors have been over every foot of this land. They have laid out the sections and staked the corners. They have done more than this. They have marked the corners with metal posts that carry descriptions of the land, that tell whether it has a water supply, whether it has a heavy or a light soil, whether it is good for farming or only for grazing, etc.; and then, not content with being benevolently paternalistic to this extent, they have issued a map, containing all this information and much more, that may be obtained by writing the geological survey map department, Washington, D. C., and inclosing 10 cents.

No greater value for the money can be found anywhere by those who have a real desire to return to the soil. We have touched upon this matter before, and we have praised the Washington government for its forethought and enterprise and generosity in furnishing the people with maps, but we have criticized it for failing to fall into the advertising spirit of the period, and we are disposed to criticize it for this reason again. It is doing any number of creditable things in the map and book publishing line; it is, in fact, one of the greatest publishing establishments in the world; but it does not make its work sufficiently known to the people. The present is a case in point. There are thousands of people who would be glad to obtain copies of the homestead maps, who would gladly pay 10 cents apiece for them, who would be greatly benefited by the possession of them, but who will only hear of them indirectly, if at all.

The United States should advertise its maps and its books; it should advertise them widely and well. If it does so it will contribute very greatly toward putting the right people in the right place, whether on the agricultural, forest or mining lands, and toward relieving the growing congestion of the large cities, where tens of thousands of people, through ignorance of opportunity, are in the wrong place.

WHETHER or not policemen may ride free on street cars has almost, but not quite, been decided negatively in Indianapolis. In such a matter much depends upon the business relations existing between the municipality and the public utility. On the whole, the latter works more smoothly when it pays for what it gets and is paid for what it gives.

DELAWARE has begun to ship its strawberry crop, estimated at 20,000,000 quarts. This is equal to a pretty good dish for every man, woman and child in the United States, but it will probably not be distributed so evenly.